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1919

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JAN 21 1919 *

GREEN'S
NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RECEIVED

THE BOTANICAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

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CHARLES A. GREEN, Founder and President

Here is the Man You are Dealing With

The above is from a photograph of the President of the largest Mail Order Nursery Company in the world. Here is a man who is the product of the farm, born and grown to manhood just south of Rochester, N. Y. He early sought for the beauties of rural life, taking great delight in the wild and cultivated fruits of early days.

Whenever you see notable achievement you will find a notable man. He is the man behind the gun or the plow.

Charles A. Green is the man behind the gun at the offices of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. He has

accomplished notable reforms in the nursery business. After forty years' experience as nurseryman and fruit grower, he has added millions to the wealth of this country through high-grade plants, vines and trees which he has so widely disseminated. Mr. Green started in life as a farmer's boy. Later he was for fifteen years a banker at Rochester, N. Y. He is now a nurseryman, the associate editor of Green's American Fruit Grower, a trustee in a bank having \$13,000,000 in deposits, is director of a state bank, and is the president of a prosperous city church.



Banana Apple. Allow me to introduce you to a friend of mine. Perhaps you are already acquainted with my friend, but I fear you are not.

"What is the name of this friend?"

My friend is an apple and his name is Banana apple.

I have known this friend for many years. The longer I know him the better I like him. He is to be trusted. I have placed dependence upon him and have never found him lacking. One reason why I fear you are not acquainted with this friend is that it takes many years for a friend to make himself known at his best, and it is the same way with apples. They attract you at first glance, but the longer you know them the better you appreciate their good qualities. The qualifications of Banana apple are as follows: It is a good grower and abundant bearer. It bears early after planting. The fruit is beautiful and of the highest quality. It is the longest keeper I have among a long list of varieties. It has banana flavor, hence its name.

PRICE LIST

SPRING 1919

SUBJECT TO CHANGE ORDER EARLY

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY ROCHESTER, N. Y.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

*All varieties marked with star should be ordered only in the XX or X grade and not in XXX grade.

The following 10 varieties of Apple Trees are the leaders for orchard planting:

American Blush	Hubbardston Nonesuch	R. I. Greening
Baldwin	King	Wagener
Banana, Winter	Northern Spy	Winter Banana
Duchess of Oldenburg		

We can supply the above 10 varieties in 100 and 1,000 lots at the following prices:

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.	.45	4.00	30.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X.	.40	3.50	25.00

The following varieties are well known and can be relied upon as good varieties:

Alexander	Hyslop Crab	Sweet Bough
*Ben Davis	*Jonathan	*Tolman Sweet
Bismarck	*Maiden's Blush	Transcendent Crab
Blenheim Orange	*McIntosh	*Wealthy
Fameuse	Pound Sweet	Wismere's Dessert
Green's Improved Baldwin	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transparent
	Roxbury Russet	

Price of the above varieties:

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.	.45	4.00	30.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X.	.40	3.50	25.00

It is a recognized fact that certain varieties of fruit trees, particularly apples, differ much in growth. For this reason McIntosh, Jonathan and some other varieties do not run as heavy as other varieties when dug at two years old. The same condition prevails in other fruit trees, some varieties being stronger growers than others.

RARE VARIETIES OF APPLES

Black Ben Davis	Gravenstein	Shiawassee Beauty
Delicious	*Grimes Golden	Spitzburg
Fall Pippin	King David	Starr
Fanny	Northwestern Greening	*Stayman's Winesap

Price of the above 13 varieties of Rare Apples:

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.	.45	4.00	30.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X.	.40	3.50	25.00

DWARF APPLE TREES

Best Varieties of Dwarf Apple Trees:

Duchess of Oldenburg	Maiden's Blush	Wealthy
Fameuse	McIntosh	Winter Banana
Green's Improved Baldwin	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transparent

	Each	10 of One Kind
Large size, 3½ to 5 ft., XXX.	\$.60	\$5.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX.	.55	5.00
Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X.	.50	4.50

PEACH TREES

C. A. Green's Best Varieties of Peach Trees:

Beer's Smock	CRAWFORD EARLY	Greensboro
Belle of Georgia	CRAWFORD LATE	HALE
Carman	Crosby	NIAGARA
Champion	ELBERTA	New Prolific
	Fitzgerald	ROCHESTER

Price of Peach Trees (except where otherwise noted):

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 4½ ft. and up, XXX.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Medium size, 3½ to 4½ ft., XX.	.35	3.00	25.00
Smaller size, about 3 ft. high, X.	.30	2.50	17.00

Price of Rochester Hardy Peach Trees, New and Best Early Yellow Free-stone:

	Each	Per 10
Large size, 4½ ft. and up, XXX.	\$.60	\$5.50
Medium size, 3½ to 4½ ft., XX.	.50	4.50
Smaller size, about 3 ft. high, X.	.40	3.50

Price of Crosby, New Magnificent Hale and Smock Peach Trees, 40 cents Each.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

*Those varieties with star attached should be ordered only in XX or X grade and not in XXX grade.

Best Varieties of Standard Pear Trees:

Anjou	Duchess	Seckel
Bartlett	*Flemish Beauty	*Sheldon
Bosc	*Gans Early	*Wilder Early
Clapp's Favorite	Kleffler	Worden Seckel
	Lawrence	

Price of Standard Pear Trees (except Bosc and Worden Seckel):

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.	.40	3.75	30.00
Smaller size, 3 to 5 ft., X.	.35	3.25	25.00

Price of Bosc and Worden Seckel Standard Pear Trees:

	Each	10 of One Kind
Large size, 4 to 6 ft., XXX.	\$.75	\$6.00
Medium size, 3½ to 5 ft., XX.	.60	5.00
Smaller size, 3 to 3½ ft., X.	.50	4.00

DWARF PEAR TREES

Best Varieties of Dwarf Pear Trees

Anjou	Flemish Beauty	Lawrence
Bartlett	Gans Early	Seckel
Clapp's Favorite	Kleffler	Vermont Beauty
Duchess	Koonee	Wilder Early

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 3½ to 5 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX.	.40	3.00	25.00
Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X.	.30	2.50	20.00

Price of Worden Seckel Dwarf Pear Trees: Large size, XXX, 75 cents each; Medium size, XX, 60 cents; Smaller size, X, 50 cents.

PLUM TREES

Best Varieties of Plum Trees

Abundance	German Prune	Shipper's Pride
Blue Damson	Grand Duke	Shropshire Damson
Bradshaw	Lombard	Yellow Egg
Burbank	Niagara	York State Prune
	Reine Claude	

	Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.	.40	3.75	35.00
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X.	.30	3.00	30.00

We have nice heavy one year plum trees that can be mailed. See parcel post page (No. 59) for varieties of plum by mail.

CHERRY TREES

Best Varieties of Sweet Cherry Trees

Bing	Green's Black Tartarian	Napoleon	Windsor	
Price of Sweet Varieties				
		Each	10 of One Kind	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$.60	\$5.50	\$45.00	
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.....	.50	4.50	40.00	
Smaller size, 4 to 5 ft., X.....	.45	4.00	35.00	

Best Varieties of Sour Cherry Trees

Early Richmond	English Morello	Montmorency	
Price of Hardy Red, Acid Varieties			
		Each	10 of One Kind
Large size, 5 ft. and up, XXX.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft., XX.....	.45	4.00	35.00
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft., X.....	.40	3.50	30.00

QUINCE TREES

		Each	
Green's Orange Quince, Large size, 4 to 6 ft., XXX.....	\$.60		
Green's Orange Quince, Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX.....	.50		
Green's Orange Quince, Smaller size, 3 ft., X.....	.40		

APRICOTS

Well-headed, Hardy Apricot Trees. Price 60 Cents Each.

NUT TREES

		Each	10	
American Sweet Chestnut.....	4 to 5 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	
American Sweet Chestnut.....	3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.00	
Butternut.....	5 to 7 ft.	.50	4.50	
Butternut.....	4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.50	
Hazelnut (Filbert), Strong Bushy Trees.....		.25	2.00	
Walnut, Black.....	6 to 8 ft.	.50	5.00	
Walnut, Black.....	5 to 6 ft.	.40	4.00	
Walnut, Japan.....	3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00	
Walnut, Thomson's English.....	2 to 3 ft.	.50	5.00	
Walnut, Thomson's English.....	12 to 18 in.	.35	3.50	

GRAPE VINES

Strong Two-Year-Old Vines

		Each	10 of One Kind	100	
Brighton.....		\$.25	\$2.25	\$20.00	
Concord.....		.18	1.75	15.00	
Delaware.....		.25	2.25	20.00	
Diamond.....		.25	2.25	20.00	
Lucile.....		.25	2.25	20.00	
Niagara.....		.25	2.00	15.00	
Worden.....		.25	2.00	15.00	

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

		Each	10 of One Kind	100	
Chautauqua, 2 years old.....		\$.25	\$2.25	\$20.00	
Downing, best of all, 2 years old.....		.15	1.00	\$7.00	

CURRANT BUSHES

Price of Two-Year-Old First Class Currant Bushes

		Each	10	100	1,000	
Diploma.....	Red.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$5.00	\$35.00	
Fay's Prolific.....	Red.....	.10	.75	5.00		
Perfection.....	Red.....	.20	1.75	15.00		
Red Cross.....	Red.....	.10	.75	5.00	30.00	
White Grape.....	White.....	.10	.75	5.00		
Wilder.....	Red.....	.10	.75	5.00		
Black Champion for Vermont, Mass., Conn. and New York only.....		.10	.75	5.00	40.00	

Price of Two-Year-Old No. 2 Currant Bushes

		Each	10	100	1,000	
Diploma.....	Red.....	\$.06	\$.50	\$4.00	\$25.00	
Red Cross.....	Red.....	.06	.50	4.00	25.00	
Fay's Prolific.....	Red.....	.06	.50	4.00	25.00	
Wilder.....	Red.....	.06	.50	4.00	25.00	

Currant Cuttings, 8 inches long, \$300 per 1,000

BLACKBERRY BUSHES

Superior Plants from Root Cuttings

	10	25	100	1,000
Blowers Blackberry, best hardy.....	\$.50	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$30.00
Snyder Blackberry.....	.60	1.50	4.00	
Green's New Hardy Blackberry.....	.60	1.50	4.00	

RASPBERRY BUSHES

	10	25	100	1,000
Columbian.....	Purple.....	\$.75	\$1.25	\$4.00
Cuthbert.....	Red.....	.75	1.00	3.00
Herbert.....	Red.....	.75	1.25	4.00
Plum Farmer.....	Black.....	.75	1.00	3.00
St. Regis.....	Red.....	1.00	2.00	6.00
Scarf's Mammoth, new.....	Black.....	1.00	2.00	4.00
Syracuse.....	Red.....	1.00		

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Spring is the best time to set strawberry plants. Plant in April, May or June. After experimenting for forty years we have found that Corsican is the largest and most desirable strawberry. It possesses great vigor and productiveness. We see no necessity for confusing our patrons with a long list of strawberries when we are satisfied that Corsican is the best.

	10	25	50	100	1,000
Corsican, Medium Early, Blossoms Perfect.....	\$.25	\$.50	\$1.35	\$6.00	
Senator Dunlap, Early, Blossoms Perfect.....	.25	.50	.75	1.50	

Strawberry Plants Cannot be Sent Safely by Freight; too Perishable. We advise our patrons to order all small lots of strawberries (say up to 200 plants) sent by parcel post. The cost to you will only be 25 cents additional per 100 plants.

GARDEN ROOTS

	Each	10	25	100	1,000
Giant Argenteuil Asparagus, 2-yr.....		\$.25	\$.50	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Palmetto Asparagus, 2-yr.....		.25	.50	1.00	6.00
Conover's Asparagus, 2-yr.....		.25	.50	1.00	6.00
Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb.....	\$.10	.75	1.50	5.00	40.00
Sage, transplanted roots.....	.25	2.25	4.00	12.00	

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	10	100	
Ash, Mountain.....		\$.65		
Bechtel's Crab.....		.75		
Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping.....		1.50		
Birch, European.....		.50		
Birch, Purple Leaved.....		.75		
Catalpa, Bungei.....	6 to 8 ft.	1.75		
Catalpa, Speciosa.....	5 to 6 ft.	.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
Catalpa, Speciosa.....	6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.00	22.00
Catalpa, Speciosa.....	8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.50	30.00
Elm, American.....	6 to 8 ft.	.30		
Elm, American.....	8 to 10 ft.	.50		
Horse Chestnut, Red.....		.75		
Horse Chestnut, White (large).....		1.00		
Linden (Basswood) (large).....		.75		
Maple, Norway.....	6 to 8 ft.	.60	5.50	
Maple, Norway.....	8 to 10 ft.	.80	7.50	
Maple, Norway.....	10 to 12 ft.	1.50		
Maple, Sugar or Rock.....	6 to 8 ft.	.60		
Maple, Silver.....	6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.00	
Maple, Silver.....	8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.50	
Maple, Silver.....	10 to 12 ft.	.75	7.00	
Maple, Schwedleri.....		1.00		
Maple, Weir's Cut Leaved.....		1.00		
Mulberry, Russian.....	4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50	
Mulberry, Russian.....	5 to 6 ft.	.40	3.50	
Plum, Double Flowering (P. Triloba).....		.50		
Plum, Purple Leaved (P. Pissardi).....		.50		
Poplar, Carolina.....	5 to 6 ft.	.20	1.85	11.00
Poplar, Carolina.....	6 to 8 ft.	.25	2.25	14.00
Poplar, Carolina.....	8 to 10 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
Poplar, Lombardy.....	4 to 5 ft.	.18	1.50	10.00
Poplar, Lombardy.....	5 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00	14.00
Poplar, Lombardy.....	6 to 8 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
Poplar, Lombardy.....	8 to 10 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00
Thorn, Double White Flowering.....		.75		
Thorn, Double Scarlet Flowering.....		.75		
Willow, Golden.....	4 to 5 ft.	.15	1.25	10.00
Willow, Golden.....	5 to 6 ft.	.20	1.75	15.00
Willow, Golden.....	6 to 8 ft.	.25	2.00	18.50

EVERGREENS AND HEDGES

	Each	10	100	1,000
American Arbor Vitae, 18 to 24 in....	\$.35	\$3.00	—	—
(Will ball for 10 cents each additional).				
California Privet.....18 to 24 in.....	.10	.75	4.00	\$35.00
California Privet.....2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.00	5.00	45.00
Dwarf Barberry (Thunbergii)				
18 to 24 in.....	.30	2.50	20.00	—
Live Forever Rose, 2 yr. No. 1.....	.20	1.75	—	—
Norway Spruce.....1½ to 2 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00	—
Norway Spruce.....2 to 3 ft.....	.30	2.75	20.00	—
Norway Spruce.....3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	—	—

Norway Spruce will be balled with earth upon request, 1½ to 2 ft., 10 cents extra per tree; 2 to 3 ft., 12 cents extra per tree; 3 to 4 ft., 15 cents extra per tree.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

	Each	10	100
Althea, Bush Form.....	Strong Bushes....	\$.35	\$2.50
Barberry, Thunbergii (Dwarf), 18 to 24 in.....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Barberry, Purple Leaved.....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Butterfly Bush.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	2.75
Deutzia Crenata Rosea.....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Deutzia Candida (White).....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Fringe, Purple.....	Strong Bushes....	.40	3.50
Golden Bell (Forsythia).....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Golden Leaved Elder.....	Strong Bushes....	.20	1.75
Hydrangea, P. G., Bush Form.....	Strong Bushes....	.40	3.50
Hydrangea, P. G., Arborescens.....	Strong Bushes....	.40	3.50
Japan Quince.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	3.00
Lilac, Old Homestead.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	2.50
Lilac, Vulgaris, Purple.....	Strong Bushes....	.25	1.75
Lilac, Alba, White.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	2.50
Lilac, Villosa, Pink, Very Late.....	Strong Bushes....	.45	4.00
Lilac, French Varieties, Double and Single, Strong Bushes.....		.50	4.00
Snowball.....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Spiraea, Van Houttei.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	3.00
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	3.00
Spiraea, Callosa Rosea.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	3.00
Spiraea, Billardi.....	Strong Bushes....	.20	1.75
Syringa (Mock Orange).....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Syringa, Golden Leaved.....	Strong Bushes....	.40	3.50
Tree Cranberry.....	Strong Bushes....	.30	2.50
Weigelia.....	Strong Bushes....	.35	3.00
Yucca Filamentosa.....	Strong Bushes....	.25	2.00

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL OR PARCEL POST

(Postage Paid by Green)

Only smallish trees can be sent by mail.

Do not Order Varieties Not Named in the following List.

STANDARD APPLE TREES (Heavy Trees)

American Blush, Baldwin, Green's Improved Baldwin, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent, 40 cents each.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, Gans Early, Lawrence and Seckel, 35 cents each.

Warden Seckel, 50 cents each.

DWARF PEAR TREES

Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Gans Early, Lawrence, Seckel and Wilder Early, 35 cents each.

CHERRY TREES

Early Richmond, Montmorency and Green's Black Tartarian, 40 cents each.

PLUM TREES

Bradshaw, Grand Duke, Lombard, Yellow Egg and York State Prune, 40 cents each.

PEACH TREES

Elberta, Crawford Late, Hale and Green's Selection only, 30 cents each. On orders for fruit trees by parcel post we reserve the right to substitute other good varieties of a like season if we are so'd out of a variety called for.

NUT TREES

Thomson's English Walnut, 50 cents each.

Small Hardy Pecan Trees, 50 cents each.

WHITE FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT TREES can be sent by parcel post for 30 cents each.

GRAPE VINES can be sent by parcel post for 3 cents per vine additional to price given on page 3.

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER, GREEN'S SELECTION

We will send 100 Flowering Shrubs, strong transplanted stock, ready for immediate effect. Our Selection, not less than ten different ones, all for \$20.00.

ROSES

Price of Two-Year-Old Rose Bushes

	Each	10	100	Each
Crimson Rambler.....	\$.35			Moss (Pink, White, Red).....\$.50
Crimson Baby Rambler.....	.50			Mrs. John Laing.....\$.50
Dorothy Perkins.....	.35			Paul Neyron.....\$.50
Frau Karl Druschk.....	.75			Ulrich Brunner.....\$.50
General Jacqueminet.....	.50			Veilchenblau (Blue Rambler).....\$.35
Madam Plantier.....	.50			White Rambler.....\$.35
Magna Charta.....	.50			Yellow Rambler.....\$.35
Live Forever, 2-yr.....				\$1.75 per 10.....\$ 17.50

PERENNIALS AND BULBS

	Each	10	100
Anchusa (Heavenly Blue).....	\$.45		
Dahlia.....	.20	\$1.75	
Gladiolus, Mixed Colors.....		.35	\$2.25
Golden Glow.....		.10	
Ostrich Plume.....	.15	.75	
Paeonies, White, Pink, Red.....	.30	2.50	
Paeonies, Two Color.....	.30	2.50	
Paeonies, Mixed Colors.....	.25	2.00	
Phlox, Pink, Red, White.....	.20	1.75	15.00
Phlox, Mixed Colors.....	.15	1.25	12.00

FLOWERING VINES

	Each
American Ivy (Virginia Creeper).....	Strong Vines.....\$0.30
Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii).....	Strong Vines.....40
Clematis, Jackmanni, Purple.....	Strong Vines.....50
Clematis, Paniculata, White.....	Strong Vines.....35
Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan).....	Strong Vines.....30
Trumpet Vine.....	Strong Vines.....35
Wistaria (Chinese) Blue.....	Strong Vines.....30
Wistaria (Chinese) Purple.....	Strong Vines.....35

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES can be sent by parcel post for 3 cents per bush additional to price given on page 3.

CURRENT BUSHES can be sent by parcel post for 2 cents per bush additional to price given on page 3.

BLACKBERRY BUSHES can be sent by parcel post for 1 cent per bush additional to price given on page 3.

RASPBERRY BUSHES can be sent by parcel post for 1 cent per bush additional to price given on page 3.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, in quantities of not more than 200 plants can be sent by parcel post for ¼ cent per plant additional to price on page 3. Orders for more than 200 strawberry plants should be sent by express.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND SAGE can be sent by parcel post for 5 cents per 10, or 25 cents per 100 additional to price given on page 3; RHUBARB for 3 cents per root extra.

FLOWERING VINES can be sent by parcel post for 5 cents per vine additional to price given on page 4.

GLADIOLUS BULBS and DAHLIAS can be sent by parcel post for 3 cents each additional to price given on page 4; PERENNIAL PHLOX, OSTRICH PLUME and GOLDEN GLOW for 1 cent additional.

ROSES. We can send by parcel post strong rose bushes, cut back ready for planting, at the prices quoted on page 4, except that the price of Live Forever rose bushes by parcel post will be 25 cents each for one or more.

Where extra is charged for stock by parcel post, the additional charge is to cover both postage expense and extra labor. Do not ask for the refunding of the little that possibly may not be used for postage in some instances. Sometimes the actual postage is more, sometimes less.

FRUIT TREES SCARCE AND GOING HIGHER

The worldwide war has been a disturber of nurseries as of many other enterprises. Everything that enters into the business has increased in cost from the wire, twine, lumber, nails and band iron down to the cost of horses, horse feed and higher wages, all of which have conspired to eat into the profits of the nurserymen.

What is to Happen Now? This year there is a scarcity of trees, plants and vines. Many well informed men say there is not enough to supply the demand. Next year the famine will begin and will continue to increase for several years. Many nurseries were discouraged from planting largely owing to the scarcity of labor and for other reasons.

The Cause of the Tree Famine. It is impossible for nurserymen to have a full supply of plants, vines and trees for the years to come for the reason that the raw material, as it is called in factories, meaning by that the seedlings upon which nearly all of our fruit trees are grafted or budded, are not in existence. The French people have furnished American nurserymen with these seedlings in past years, but recently on account of the war have not been able to do so, therefore it has been impossible for nurserymen to supply themselves with the necessary supplies from France. There is no escaping the famine which is coming. I feel certain that fruit trees at an early date can scarcely be bought for a dollar each.

This is what happened after the close of the Civil War in 1865. The nursery business was struck hard. Nurserymen lost large sums of money during the war. The nursery business declined. After the close of the war the demand for plants, vines and trees sprang up suddenly but the demand could not be met and ordinary fruit trees sold for a dollar each or more.

What is the Lesson? The lesson is that you should plant your trees and other nursery products

now while they can be secured at nearly before the war prices. Those who delay in the buying of trees and in planting will make a serious mistake at the moment when success in fruit growing is most promising.

CHARLES A. GREEN.

VICE PRESIDENT BURLEIGH'S OPINION

If the proposed plan for America to replant the orchards of France is carried out, as it probably will be, it will take millions of fruit trees out of this country in the next few years.

The supply of seedling trees on which to graft or bud improved fruit has been interrupted by the war and will not be normal for several years. There are other reasons why thoughtful nurserymen anticipate a shortage of fruit trees in America.

They tell us to **See America First**, and we believe it is time to **Plant America First**. Green's Nursery Company has a good supply and excellent assortment of fruit trees, plants and vines. We would recommend to our old and prospective patrons that they order this year and order very early while the choice of varieties is possible. Fruit trees, plants and vines are sure to be in great demand, and some varieties will be sold out. We would urge you therefore to order plentifully, anticipating your needs for several years to come, and that you order while the choice of varieties is possible.

This word of warning is not based on theory but on actual facts as seen by Mr. Green and other thoughtful nurserymen. Do not wait. Send your orders early. Our forty years' experience in growing and shipping trees, plants and vines, is now at your service—by all means take advantage of it and be prepared.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice President of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PLANTING TREES AS MEMORIALS TO FALLEN HEROES

It has been suggested that since monuments of marble or granite are conventional, those who have lost relatives in the recent battles should honor them by the planting of trees. Trees are living creations. It is claimed that they have eyes. They certainly have sensibilities. They are beautiful objects in foliage, in bloom or even with bare branches. Trees speak of sacrifices. It has long

been in the minds of noble men and women to plant memorial trees. I once transplanted an oak in honor of my beloved wife's birthday. You need not plant an oak. You may plant a maple, an elm, an apple, pear or cherry tree. The least you can do however is to plant a tree in honor and in memoriam of your friend who has made the supreme sacrifice, who has given his life for his country.



AMBROSE '98

MORE LAND ON WHICH TO GROW FRUITS

This is the desire of many people when they look over Green's catalog describing the attractive small fruits, also the apples, peaches, pears, quinces and cherries, and the ornamental shrubs. The more we have of a good thing the more we want, thus when we start in fruit growing we never stop, but there is more room for the planting of fruit even on the village or city lot than most people realize. Possibly there is a plot of sod ground that can be plowed up or spaded and fitted for fruit growing. I advise planting rows of fruit trees through such a plot or garden closely together, that is from 3 to 6 ft. apart for the trees, leaving the rows of trees 15 or 20 ft. apart, which allows for the planting of the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and grapes between the rows of apple trees or peach or pear trees. Cut back the tops

and branches each year. I call these rows of trees planted thus closely together fruit hedge rows, since after they have grown a few years they have something the appearance of a hedge, bearing an abundance of fruit. In some instances where the trees grow vigorously it will be necessary in after years to remove every other tree, but I have found even the peach tree bears abundantly even when planted less than 2 ft. apart in the hedge row. I would not advise such planting for commercial purposes. For the home garden it is advisable. As I look out of my office window a row of peach trees planted a little over a year ago 3 ft. apart presents an attractive appearance, and I am confident it will bear fruit for many years when thus planted in the home garden. Cut from *Rural Life*.

HINTS ON HOW TO PLANT AND GROW FRUIT

BY CHARLES A. GREEN

A change has occurred which promises great things for fruit growers. Fruit growing in past years has been the most profitable method of occupying the soil and yet no phenomenal prices have been paid for fruits. During the past three years there has been an enormous increase in the price of raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and most of the large fruits. I paid 30 cents a quart for strawberries this season simply to have it said that I had paid the most remarkable price on record for strawberries in the midst of the strawberry season. Raspberries and other small fruits have sold at nearly proportionately high prices. During my experience of nearly forty years I have not before known such high prices. I have sold many wagon loads of strawberries and black raspberries at 6 cents a quart and have thought myself fortunate to turn my crops into money at this price. At the prevailing high prices today a man can soon pay for his farm or roll up a fortune. A moderate sized wagon load of currants, raspberries, gooseberries and cherries at Green's Fruit Farm sold for \$150.35.

In consequence of the high prices, particularly for small fruits, the demand for plants has been unprecedented. There have not been produced enough small fruit plants to supply the demand. Last spring it seemed as though the demand for strawberry plants would never cease. I suspect that we sold nearly a million plants, but probably this is something of an exaggeration.

FRUITS ARE A NECESSITY

The nation would not be so effective, so healthy and vigorous, if it were not for the various fruits which are produced and consumed so freely in this country. Last year, though apples were scarce, several carloads were collected near Rochester, N. Y., and given without price to our soldiers fighting our battles in France, but fresh fruits are but a small portion of those consumed. The quantity used in jellies, extracts, syrups for soda fountains, dried fruit, evaporated fruit, and in various other forms, is enormous. Those who are producing fruits in abundance and who supply the markets may feel satisfaction in the thought that they are sustaining our armies at home and abroad and our navies as well.

FRUIT PLANTS, VINES, SHRUBS AND TREES ARE CLASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS ESSENTIAL CROPS

These plants and trees have precedence, have the right of way over the railroads in preference to imperishable objects as brick, steel, etc. This indicates the full appreciation of the value of the fruit grower's and nurseryman's products.

POETRY AND ROMANCE IN THE PLANTING OF TREES

Every tree designed to outlive the planter is a witness to lovemaking and to romantic incidents. It is not unusual for an apple or pear tree or a grape vine to exist for over a hundred years. What changes such a tree or vine may witness or experience during this long period, provided it has eyes and ears, and scientific men now claim that trees have eyes and ears so different from those of human beings that we can scarcely distinguish them. The poet says that he who plants a tree plants hope, a place for nesting song birds, a shade at noonday for the wayfarer, an object of beauty for the artist.

THE FRUIT GARDEN

Do you know of any fruit gardens? I am sure you will hesitate when I ask this question. No, we do not know of many. But even in the early days when our pioneers were

struggling to remove the stumps and rocks from their soil and to drain it there were fruit gardens. My father was the owner of one of these pioneer day fruit gardens. It was adjacent to the western side of the dwelling in which I was born. There were black cherry trees, red cherry trees, plums of enormous size, marvelously juicy and sweet, a row of pear trees, a group of Sweetwater peach trees, most delicious, gooseberry and currant bushes, an asparagus bed, a butter-nut tree ever fruitful, and strange to relate, a crab apple tree of large size, bearing the most villainous fruit that I have ever heard of. Not far from this fruit garden was the apple orchard, seedling apple trees, since there were no improved varieties grown in the nurseries at that early date. Many of the trees have been grafted to improved varieties.

Who can express fully the attractions of this home garden that my father had planted so many years ago? For what sum of money would any sensible man annihilate this fruit garden? Its cost is trifling compared with its value. I need not explain here how such a fruit garden can be made attractive not only, but can be made a means for prolonging the life of the family and of making rural life attractive.

VISITING THE ORCHARD

What pleasant memories are recalled in thinking or talking or dreaming of the orchard. When we speak of the orchard we refer to something enticing. We can see the barefooted children hunting in the orchard the first ripe apple, peach, plum or cherry. Today in driving through an unknown street I came suddenly upon a cherry orchard. The automobile was checked in its speed and every passenger clambered out to enjoy closer communion with this beautiful object. One friend exclaimed: "Why there are so many cherries we cannot see the trees!" The fruit hung so plenteously upon the boughs it was more conspicuous than the foliage, just a blaze of red. It was a young orchard, possibly bearing its first crop of fruit. Owing to the scarcity of labor the soil had not been cultivated as it should have been and yet the trees were loaded down with beautiful fruit. I tried to make some estimate of the value of this fruit in the home market in these war times but found it difficult to do so. The crop will sell for fully twice the ordinary price for cherries and they need not be shipped to other cities for there is an active demand for them at home, saving express charges and commissions. Cherries are one of the easiest fruits to produce and one of the most inexpensive. Cherries come soon after strawberries, at an early date when fruit is particularly in demand. But an apple orchard is equally as attractive. The apple trees are far more sturdy and wide-branching, and as a food product the apple excels all other fruits. The peach, plum, pear and quince each has its peculiar attractions.

DELICATE PLANTS

It must be borne in mind that strawberry and black raspberry plants are delicate and require careful handling and planting. If you have not had experience in planting these things you should deem yourself fortunate if you secure a full stand the first year. Do not complain to your nurseryman if the strawberry and raspberry tip plants he sends you do not all grow, for even the experienced planter expects to lose some of the plants at transplanting. For this reason I advise planting in moderate amounts and then to increase your planting from the young plants that have been produced upon your own place. This will admit of your planting the strawberry and raspberry at the most favorable moment after a shower and without the slightest exposure. Notice that the delicate roots of the strawberry and tip raspberry will perish in a few moments when exposed fully to the sun and wind in transplanting or in digging.

INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMERS

THIS CATALOG IS OUR ONLY SALESMAN

In presenting this 41st edition of our catalog we extend thanks for your past patronage and assure you and all customers prompt and careful attention to all inquiries and orders you may favor us with.

ORDER EARLY—The earlier the better. Our orders are shipped in rotation as received—**First come, first served.** If it is necessary that an order be shipped on a specified date, make a note on the order and we will comply with the request if possible.

HOW TO ORDER—Please make out your order on detachable order sheet in back of catalog. Follow directions "HOW TO ORDER" in order sheet as closely as possible. Sign your name plainly and be sure to give postoffice, rural route, street address, express or freight station, county and state. **Always state sizes of trees desired. Send Payment with order.** All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. Be sure and give definite directions for shipment. If left to us we will forward according to our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office. Two addresses on an order are liable to make confusion. If you live in New York City and want trees sent to another man or name in New Jersey or any other state make this very plain.

SHIPPING SEASON—Our regular shipping season opens in the spring about March 15th and in the fall about October 15th.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION—In filling orders from this catalog, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal or greater merit (labeling with correct name). If you do not wish this done, write plainly "no substitution," and we will then fill the order so far as we can and refund the balance.

OUR TERMS—Cash, postoffice money order, bank draft, express money order or check sent with order.

HOW TO REMIT—By check, bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order or registered letter.

APPLICATION OF RATES

TREES—Less than ten of any variety always at **each rates.**

10 (or more) of one variety at 10 rates.

50 (or more) of a kind (as 50 apples, 50 plums), if not composed of less than 10 of any one variety, at 100 rates. Example: 50 Baldwin—or 10 Baldwin, 10 R. I. Greening, 10 McIntosh, 10 King and 10 Wealthy—(all apples, and not less than 10 of any one variety) at 100 rates.

PLANTS—10 plants at 10 rate if the 10 are all of one variety.

We sell 50 (all of one variety) at half the 100 price, and 500 (all of one variety) at half the 1,000 price.

PACKING—We do not charge for packing, boxing or delivering to freight or express companies. We do not prepay any charges, unless goods are to be delivered to a prepaid station, as all our prices and quotations are **Free On Board cars at our nurseries.** If you have no agent at your station and shipment **has to be prepaid**, notify us and we will prepay and bill charges to you after shipment.

OUR GUARANTEE—We exercise care to have our stock genuine and reliable and hereby guarantee it to be in

good condition when shipped. Our agreement with every purchaser is as follows: if any stock purchased proves untrue to name or label, we will replace the same or refund the purchase price upon due proof of the error, and in case of error on our part, the purchase price shall be the measure of damages and all stock is purchased and sold upon that understanding.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS—Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing tell us what varieties are wanted, the number of trees of each variety and the size.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED—All varieties do not grow to the same height. For instance, the XXX trees of Bismarck and Shiawassee Beauty, which are slower growing varieties, will average about 5½ feet, while the same grade of Wagener and Winter Banana, which are faster growing varieties, will average 6½ to 7 ft. Our small fruits such as grapes, currants, etc., are graded according to age and size, the usual grade we offer being strong two year bushes. Our ornamentals vary in age, depending upon the rapidity of growth, and are graded according to height only.

NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDERS FOR LESS THAN \$1.00 ACCEPTED—Inasmuch as it costs us just as much to pack and prepare small orders as it does large ones, and inasmuch as the prices we ask are so close to the actual cost of production, we cannot afford to fill orders amounting to less than \$1.00 which are to be shipped by Express or Freight.

BY PARCEL POST (see back pages). We can fill orders amounting to 50 cents or more.

COLLECTIONS—We cannot make any change in our collections, for they are selected and bundled before our busy shipping season, and the valuable time saved by doing this makes it possible for us to offer these collections at such a reduced price. No collection offers of past year or years, and no former (old) price list orders accepted. New prices only acceptable.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—See any commercial agency, banker or postmaster at Rochester. Our trees are sold by pleased customers recommending us to their friends. We cannot afford to give unsatisfactory service to our patrons. **IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL YOUR FRIENDS. IF NOT, TELL US.**

CLAIMS must be made without delay when the goods are received. There are contingencies in tree planting as in everything else, which make it impossible for us to guarantee that every plant or tree will grow. The planter must take some risk. We do not allow claims for delay or loss during shipment. Transportation companies alone must be held responsible if they are delayed. We will send you good, live vigorous and healthy trees and plants, fully up to grades and sizes specified in our catalog, and will pack very carefully. If it were possible for us to do all the planting, pruning, selecting of soil, and the giving of after care and attention, and had we also control over climatic conditions, we would gladly replace everything that did not live, but not having control over these things, we feel that our responsibility ought to cease when we make delivery to transportation company in first-class condition. We will do our part, and then if you give them ordinary care and attention they will live and be a source of pleasure and profit.



Here is a specimen row of apple trees, each tree a different variety. From such bearing trees as the above we secure our buds and grafts, enabling us to be certain that they are true to name. This row also illustrates how apple trees can be planted in something like a hedge row, closely together with wide space between the rows.

DWARF PEAR, DWARF APPLE AND PEACH HEDGES

I have just planted in my city garden two rows of peach trees three feet apart in the rows, the rows being two to three rods distant from any other trees. This method of planting will give me a hedge row, so called by me, of peaches. I have planted hedge rows of peaches, placing the trees only one foot apart but leaving plenty of room on either side for ventilation and have found these hedge rows remarkably productive for many years. I feel confident that these trees will bear a little fruit the second year and an abundance of fruit the third year and for many years thereafter.

I have said much about what I called the hedge row of dwarf pears, dwarf apples and peaches and intend to say more about such planting, as I consider it a novel and attractive method of growing fruit for the home supply in gardens where there is but little room to spare. Such a hedge row can be made of apple, pear, plum, quince and cherry trees, but I consider the dwarf pear, dwarf apple and the peach particularly adapted to this form of planting. My dwarf pear hedge has borne abundantly for many years, the trees being planted three feet apart. Consider the beauty of a hedge row of peach trees in blossom. This morning I looked out of my sleeping room the first thing on awakening, seeing in my garden blooming peach trees. How beautifully tinted, how abundant and how promising of luscious fruit in the weeks or months to come. Peach trees vary in the size and beauty of their blossoms. Some are modest in size and number while others are most beautifully tinted and in great abundance.

By the method I propose of planting a row of fruit trees through the center of the garden three feet apart, where they will not be in the way of plowing or cultivating, the village or city garden may have in it a row of 50 or 100 peach trees or dwarf pear trees, whereas the owner of the garden by planting in the ordinary manner may not have room for more than three or four trees. Do not forget that in planting these trees so closely together in the row, leaving plenty of space between the rows if there are several rows, the branches should be cut back at planting and each year succeeding.

Green's Trees are grown where they grow best. They are northern grown, hardy trees.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

The roots of the strawberry and of the tip raspberry plants are the most delicate, sensitive and most easily injured of all plants in transplanting. I have known inexperienced planters to drop these perishable plants along the line of the row and leave them there exposed to the sun and wind while the planter who follows is slowly approaching. By the time the planter reaches the plants dropped in advance, the roots have partially withered and have lost at least half of their vitality. Then the unwise planter is liable to complain that the plants were dead when he received them. What the planter should do is this: he should take a pail and keep constantly an inch or two of water in it. Then he should place the roots of his plants in this pail to be left there until one after another is removed for planting. By this means each plant goes into the soil as fresh as when dug and will begin immediate growth. Bear in mind that rugged trees, such as the apple and pear, will stand much more exposure than these delicate roots of the strawberry and raspberry.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

**The Traders National Bank
Rochester, N. Y.**

To whom it may concern:

I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubted business integrity and honesty.

I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.

We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.

Very truly yours,
HENRY C. BREWSTER, President.

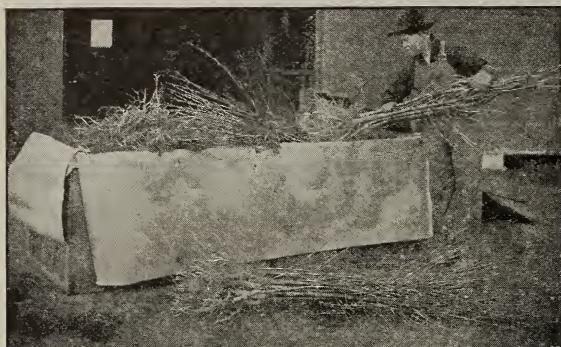
LIABILITY

We are not liable for injury to stock from frost, hail, fire or other causes beyond our control, and book all orders with this understanding. While we use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, we are not liable for delays in transit. Our responsibility ends upon delivery in good order to railway company. Remedy for loss must lie between the buyer and the railway company, but we will gladly render all the aid we can and we do this gladly. It is to our interest, and we have always found the railroad companies ready to settle claims if just. Any other claims must be made immediately after receipt of stock.



A tree digger, with fourteen horses attached, digging by horse-power, trees in a most approved manner, preserving nearly all of the roots.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES



Packing a box of trees for freight shipment. Boxes are lined with heavy paper to keep the frost out and the moisture in

WHEN TO PLANT—Planting can be done any time the trees are dormant and the ground not frozen. Our trees become dormant about November first and remain so until about June first. We pack our trees in paper-lined boxes to keep the frost out and the moisture in, and are in a position to make shipments all winter long, from November first until June first. In most states, however, the planting season extends in the fall from November first until December fifteenth; in the spring from March first until June first.

WHAT TO DO WITH TREES WHEN THEY ARRIVE

If possible remove the trees from the box at once on arrival and heel them in securely in the garden. I mean by this give them a temporary planting in a trench, which prevents the roots or branches from drying. If they cannot be removed from the box at once and the packing material gives evidence of being at all dry, apply water to both ends of the box, where the roots are located, keeping the box meanwhile in as cool a place as possible. A cool cellar is a good place to keep the box of trees waiting for the day of planting.

PLANTING—The earth, to fill in and about the roots, should be surface soil and well pulverized. Fill the hole with the loose earth so as to bring the tree about one inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in with fine mellow earth between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position and pack the soil firmly around them. Fill the hole with earth to the top, pack down with a small maul or your foot. Do not be afraid to pack the earth down firmly. If you pack the earth with your foot do not be afraid to put your weight into it. The trees should be set so that they are just as firm as posts. Throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and after the water is soaked in scatter a little loose soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf trees should be planted deeper than standard trees. These should be planted so that the buds on the juncture of the roots and trunk are two or three inches below the surface of the soil. No staking will be necessary except with very tall trees or those much exposed to the wind. If you use manure as a fertilizer, never let it come in direct contact with the roots, but thoroughly mix it up with the soil, or better yet, put it around on top of the soil after the trees are planted.

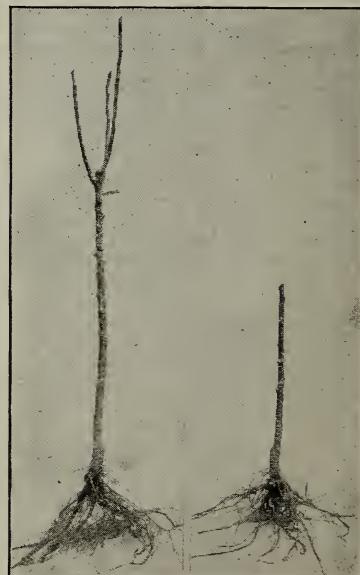
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS—Grape vines should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting, trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick 4 feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years. Strawberries should be

planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. All other small or bush fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all. Evergreens should be shaded with a cloth, burlap or paper, to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the trees start to grow. The ground around newly planted evergreens should be thoroughly soaked after planting. Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted three inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

MULCHING—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, leaves or loose chip dirt, from three to six inches deep on the surface about the tree, extending one or two feet further, in each direction, than the roots. This keeps the ground moist, of even temperature, and renders watering unnecessary. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, if none of these things are obtainable, the sod which was removed in digging the hole can be used. The sod should be inverted and should be moved occasionally through the summer to prevent it from beginning to grow again. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and also make better growth than those not so treated.

PRUNING—Pruning should be done either immediately before or after planting. This is the most essential work next to planting, and the lack of severe pruning is why many do not succeed. Do not be afraid that you are going to prune your trees too severely. These directions on pruning should be followed out absolutely to the letter. Peach trees require

more severe pruning than anything else. Cut off all the branches close to the body of the tree, and cut back the main stem or leader to within two or three feet of the roots, leaving simply a stubby trunk two or three feet high with every branch removed. With all other fruit trees, such as apples, plums, pears, etc., remove all except three or four sturdy branches, endeavoring to have these branches come on four different sides of the tree to form a well-shaped head. Then cut these branches back to within five or six inches of the trunk, and cut the main stem or leader back so that it is just a little bit higher than the ends of the highest branch. Cut off broken or bruised roots.



At the left an apple tree properly pruned for planting. Leave three or four short stubs of branches to form a head. At the right a peach tree properly pruned, all the branches removed and the trunk cut back to within two or three feet of the roots.



Photograph of one corner of a field of two-year apple trees at Green's Nursery and Fruit Farm. By looking over these trees you can tell where one variety ends and another begins by the different character of the foliage and growth, but to be certain we attach a tag or stake as shown in the illustration.

A FAMINE IN TREES—During past years, trees, plants and vines have been sold often below cost. The prices have been so low that many nurserymen have become impoverished and have been obliged to abandon their business as unprofitable. Now with the advent of war and high prices for stocks, for labor and for rope, twine, lumber and other outgoes, the fact is plainly visible that a famine is coming in trees and other nursery products.

American nurserymen secure their seedling stocks from France and other parts of Europe. These supplies are no longer dependable. Here is another important affair that must inevitably lead to a famine in nursery trees and other stock.

Now is the time to buy before prices increase. History tells us that after the close of the Civil War in 1865 fruit trees advanced in price to \$1.00 each and other stock in proportion.

THE GRAPE—I give two reasons why you should plant the grape and continue to plant it. In the first place grapes are good to eat. In the second place the vines are exceedingly decorative when trained up the sides of the house or the porches or against outbuildings, where they can be made to hide disagreeable views. Great interest has been attracted to grape growing by the making of unfermented grape juice, which is now a commercial product offered in almost every delicatessen, the department store or grocery, over this broad land. To drink a glass of this grape juice is almost like eating a cluster of fresh grapes.

Why do I remember so vividly the grape vine that had grown upon my father's farm fifty years before my birth and which continued to bear its burden of fruit during my stay upon the farm and for many years after? I recall it on account of its great beauty and as regards the attractiveness of its fruit and of its great excellence. The grape is the longest lived of all fruits, so far as I know. The vine which you purchased for fifteen cents will not only beautify your home grounds, trailing over the clapboards of your dwelling or outhouse, but will supply you with a healthful delicacy. There are grape vines in existence which claim to be nearly a thousand years old, so large that the body looks more like the trunk of a tree than a vine. Some of these old vines have yielded tons of fruit each season under favorable climatic conditions. Who can pass a grape vine in October with the red, white or purple clusters in sight without a strong inclination to linger and to pluck a few of the clusters? How great

the attraction to any home of a few grape vines climbing over the porches or decorating the arbor running through the garden.

THE OLD ORCHARD—There was a time not many years ago when the farm orchard, often embracing not more than one acre, was the sole supplier of apples to consumers in this country. In the early days all the farmers had to do was to set out the trees and guard them against being broken down by cattle.

THE HOME FRUIT GARDEN—All judicious tree planting is profitable, but the most profitable planting is that for the home garden for the home supply of fresh picked fruit. Why not avail yourself of our forty years' experience in growing, packing and shipping plants, vines and trees? We deal direct with the planter, thus saving one-half the expense of buying through tree agents. Half the nurserymen have no nurseries. We have five nursery farms and grow trees, etc., by the million. We are orchardists growing one hundred varieties of apples and numerous other fruits. Every order is backed by forty years' experience in growing, packing and shipping. Just a line will bring you our new illustrated catalog and a lot of valuable information.

Improve Your Home Life by Planting Trees.

BIRTH OF THE MAIL ORDER NURSERY

Nearly 40 years ago C. A. Green established the first large nursery mail order business. This new idea occurred to us through learning the excessive cost of selling trees through nursery agents. The method of selling trees by catalog, through orders sent by mail, has saved the country millions of dollars, and has enabled many people to buy plants, vines and trees, who otherwise would not have been able to do so. For index of this catalog, see the last pages of catalog.

Green's Trees are Grown Where They Grow Best. They are Northern Grown, Hardy Trees.

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify That the nursery stock of **Green's Nursery Company** of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1919.

CHARLES S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 11, 1918.

NO DISEASED TREES

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

WHY TREES DIE.—The majority of trees that fail to live, die from careless or improper planting. We feel confident that if you will follow carefully the instructions given on these pages, your trees will grow and prove a source of pleasure and profit. Nothing flourishes with neglect. This is true with trees as well as everything else. Handle your trees carefully, plant them correctly and give them a little attention after planting and you will be surprised with the ease with which very favorable results can be obtained.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Dwarf.....	10	x 10 ft.
Apples, Standard.....	35	x 35 ft.
Cherries, Sour.....	15	x 15 ft.
Cherries, Sweet.....	20	x 20 ft.
Pears, Standard.....	20	x 20 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....	10	x 10 ft.
Peaches.....	15	x 15 ft.
Quinces.....	10	x 10 ft.
Apricots.....	15	x 15 ft.
Plums.....	20	x 20 ft.
Currants.....	4	x 4 ft.
Gooseberries.....	4	x 4 ft.
Blackberries.....	6	x 8 ft.
Raspberries.....	4	x 6 ft.
Strawberries:		
For Field Culture.....	4	x 1 ft.
For Garden Culture.....	2	x 1 ft.
Grapes.....	8	x 8 ft.
Asparagus in Beds.....	1 1/2	x 1 ft.
Asparagus in Field.....	3	x 1 ft.
Rhubarb.....	15 in.	x 15 in. in.

DISTANCE FOR SETTING HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitae.....	12 to 15 in.	apart
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 in.	apart
California Privet:		
10 in. apart in single row		
1 ft. apart in double row		
Spiraea and Althea.....	2 ft.	apart
Japan Quince.....	2 ft.	apart
Barberry.....	2 ft.	apart
Live Forever Rose.....	15 in.	apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1 1/2 x 1.....	29,040
2 x 1.....	21,780
3 x 1.....	14,520
4 x 1.....	10,890
4 x 3.....	3,630
4 x 4.....	2,722
4 x 6.....	1,815
6 x 8.....	907
8 x 8.....	680
10 x 10.....	435
15 x 15.....	193
20 x 20.....	108
35 x 35.....	35

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, divide 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) by the distance between the rows multiplied by the distance between the plants in the rows. Example: Plants set in rows 4 ft. apart with the plants 2 ft. apart in the rows, give each plant 8 sq. ft. 43,560 divided by 8 gives 5,445 plants per acre.

IF APPLE TREES are planted thirty feet or more apart each way, rows of plum trees can be planted between the apples, which grow more rapidly and so protect them from the winds and thus prove a great benefit to the apple trees. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the plum trees may be removed, and at the same time have yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.



HOW TO LAY OUT AN APPLE ORCHARD.—The larger trees represented in the above cut are those for a permanent orchard. The smaller represent either plum or peach trees used as fillers.

POSTAGE FOR PARCEL POST—The additional charge made for sending items by parcel post covers not only the postage, but the additional care in packing and the very high grade of expensive moss necessary to use in parcel post shipments, so if the actual postage on your package when you receive it is less than the amount you have paid, please bear in mind that part of this charge was made for packing and packing material. Do not ask us to refund unused postage. We cannot tell just what the postage and extra packing will amount to. Sometimes it is more than is allowed, sometimes a little less.

PLANTING THE RASPBERRY

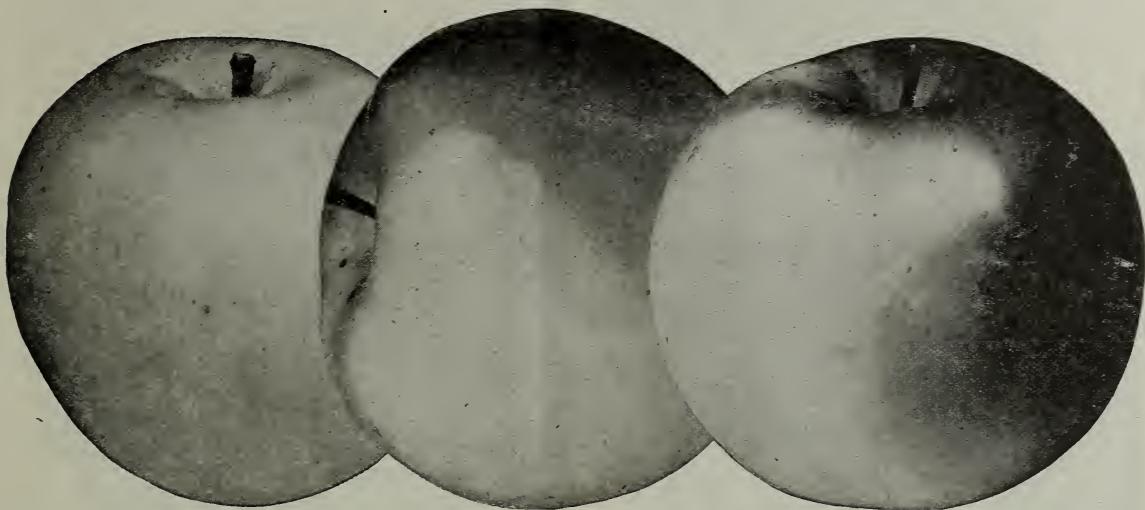
Most failures with raspberries are due to the planting of the tip or germ of black caps too deep. This white tip or germ, which contains the vitality of the plant, is found at the juncture of the cane and the root, and the tip should be put just below the level of the soil, point up, with a covering of half an inch only of loose soil over the top, the roots covered three inches. If this tip or germ is buried deeply, your planting may be a failure. Red raspberry plants may be planted deeper than the tip plants of black raspberry.

FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST.—C. A. Green is growing plants, vines and trees for those who want the best. He contends that he has the best block of apples, peaches, pears, etc., that can be found anywhere in this country. Experienced planters who have seen these big fields of fruit trees have said that they were the best in the country. Not only are they very large, vigorous trees, full of vitality, but they have come from buds or grafts of trees in bearing at Green's Fruit Farm, thus can be relied upon to be absolutely true to name, which is one of the most important things in connection with tree growing. But further than this, C. A. Green's men of long experience have learned how to dig, pack and ship trees so that they will reach destination in the best possible condition.

ONE DOLLAR ORDERS

Owing to the scarcity of labor, orders smaller than \$1.00 are not desirable. Get your neighbor to join you, thus enlarging your order. It requires almost as much labor to collect and put up a small order as a large one. See gift for early \$5.00 orders.

WINTER BANANA APPLES



Winter Banana Apples—Golden Yellow Color—Red Cheeks—High Quality—Long Keeper

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Dear Sirs: It is nearly twenty years ago since I ordered from your nurseries trees of the Banana apple. These trees were vigorous and well formed and made a remarkable growth. They commenced bearing the fifth year after planting. The Banana has proved one of my most profitable varieties of apples. It bears at an early age, is a good grower and has a tendency to bear every year. I have found the Banana to be a good seller on account of its fine quality and great beauty. One of the peculiarities of the Banana apple is its long keeping characteristics. I have no better keeping winter apple than Banana. It has, as you have claimed, a Banana-like flavor which I have never noticed in any other variety. While it is known as a golden yellow apple it has a blush on one side which renders it very attractive in the package or on the plate as a dessert apple. It is of large size and the trees are entirely hardy in my locality. I assure you that I have never regretted planting this superior variety.—APPLE LOVER.

✓ **Winter Banana.** (Winter.) A magnificent dessert apple, which on account of its attractive appearance and fine quality commands a readier sale and higher prices than most apples. Packed in boxes for the fancy trade it is in ready demand. The fruit is large and keeps all winter. Flesh whitish, tinged with pale yellow, firm, crisp, tender, subacid. Skin clear pale yellow with beautiful pinkish red blush. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in December, lasts until April.

We have been growing Banana apple at Green's Fruit Farm for many years. The tree is a good grower. No orchardist should feel satisfied without having the Banana apple in his orchard.

Green's Nursery Co.: Enclosed find my order for shipment by express. Of the 84 Winter Banana apple trees I bought of your house, spring 1917, 10 are in bloom and all would have been but for heavy pruning. The 10 show fair signs of apples this year. That is good enough for me, 12 months after planting. JOHN SNYDER, Ocean View, N. J., May 3, 1918.

THE WINTER BANANA APPLE

Mr. John Ball of Caledonia, N. Y., a well and widely known business man and produce dealer, in our office said: "I have bought, handled, or seen thousands upon thousands of barrels of apples, but with all my buying, handling or seeing, I have never come across anything like the Winter Banana apple for beauty and attractiveness. I would like to buy 500 barrels."

WINTER BANANA APPLES SOLD AT \$12 A BOX

Banana, best of yellow apples. The crop of Banana apples grown in the Hood River District, Oregon, several years ago, sold at \$12 per box, the highest price ever received for apples. These boxes contained less than a bushel of fruit.

A few years ago a sale of apples was reported from Liverpool, England, 40-lb. boxes of Banana apples selling at \$4.40 per box, while full barrels of other leading winter fruit sold at \$4.70 per bbl. (about 180 lbs.)

Green's Nursery Co.: If you have to substitute any in my order, Winter Banana is the one for my choice. I wish I had ground to spare to plant ten acres of them. I have also two bearing trees of Yellow Transparent and they are surely a beautiful apple. We sold them at 6 cents a pound and our Maiden's Blush also sold for that price. J. C. LARSEN, Lafayette, Indiana.



McIntosh Red Apples as Grown at Green's Fruit Farm

McIntosh Red. (Early Winter.) One of the best and most beautiful red dessert apples. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. Fruit large, firm, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed, slightly subacid. Skin whitish yellow, almost completely covered with bright red and carmine. Tree vigorous and hardy. Sells for highest prices in big city markets. "If I were to plant only four apple trees, one of them would be McIntosh Red," says C. A. Green. Ripens in October to December or later.

Our Catalog is our only and silent salesman.

Green's Nursery Co.: Received shipment of trees in good order and am pleased with them. Thank you for prompt shipment. They are certainly a good looking lot. C. G. HAGENBERGER, R. F. D. 2., Williamsport, Pa. April 15th, 1918.

APPLES HAVING BRIGHT RED COLOR

Duchess is one of this class, scarcely ever failing to be striped with bright carmine on a yellow skin. The same may be said of Wismar's Dessert, Hubbardston, Wagener, King, Shiawassee Beauty and Bismarck. Transcendent Crab is almost as beautiful as roses. I recall driving by a rural home and seeing a low shrubby tree filled apparently with blossoms. I was surprised on closer examination to find that this was a tree of the Transcendent Crab apple.

Bright red apples are in constant demand in the markets. The McIntosh Red is always bright red in color no matter where grown. I do not recall ever having seen McIntosh Reds that were lacking in color. Color is an important characteristic of the apple. It is possible that an orchard of fairly good fruit may be rejected by the buyer on the score that the fruit grown there is not well colored. When well grown the Spy apple is highly colored.

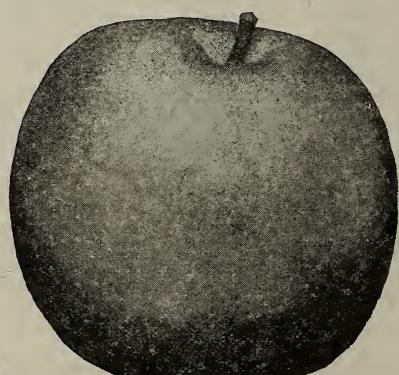
But the apple need not be red in order to be saleable. We have in the Banana apple a variety which is compared to the color of bright gold, but is in fact of lighter color than gold, making a brilliant and impressive display as stored in baskets, barrels or boxes. I have seen the Banana apple when it was well covered with pink.

OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT. ASK THOSE WHO HAVE PLANTED OUR TREES.

Yellow Transparent. (Summer.) One of the best extra early varieties. Excellent for both culinary use and dessert. Fruit large, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin yellowish-white. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. The Yellow Transparent apple is remarkably early, of large size and very beautiful. But the one feature that makes it particularly desirable is that it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climates. It is also excessively productive and bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor year by year. Ripens late July and August.

SUMMER APPLES

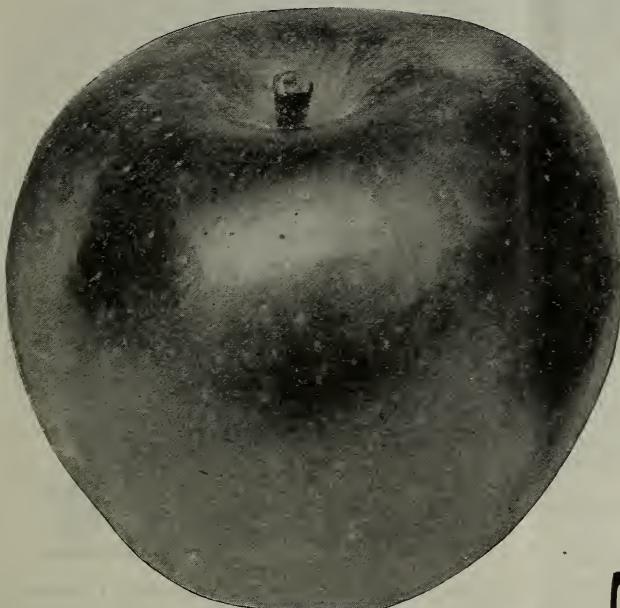
The planting of summer apples has been neglected. The result is that there is great demand in the market for apples ripening in midsummer, such as Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Red Astrachan and Starr apples. Big money is being made by planting summer apples to supply the New York market and the market of other large cities. I hear of a single car of summer apples being sold for \$900.



Yellow Transparent Apple (Reduced Size)

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S IMPROVED BALDWIN APPLES



The Superior Green's Improved Baldwin

Green's Improved Baldwin. (Winter.)

Brighter and better quality than old Baldwin. Tree more vigorous grower. Discovered by C. A. Green. Flesh tender, delicious. It is hardly necessary to speak in praise of this apple. Its fame is widespread over this continent. It succeeds best in the middle and eastern states. There is no more productive apple known the world over than the Baldwin. I have picked twelve barrels from a single tree near my dwelling. Others claim to have gathered even larger yields than this. It stands shipment well and is a long keeper. I was never more pleasantly surprised than I was when I thrust my hand into a barrel of Green's Improved Baldwin one day in March. I had placed the apples there in early winter when they were firm and not ready for the table and before their beauty had developed. In the darkness of the covered barrel the apples had come to their full beauty and were covered with bright streaks and blushes of crimson on yellow base. But it was when I ate these apples that I was surprised most. I had picked and stored them, supposing they were the ordinary Baldwin, but I had never seen such Baldwins as these. The flesh was tender, juicy and highly flavored. The growth of Green's Baldwin trees differs from that of the old Baldwin in being more sturdy and more upright. The foliage also differs, and yet in the market it will be accepted as Baldwin. It has many of the characteristics of the Baldwin, but we hold that it is superior.

Green's Nursery Co.: Received the trees and I am well satisfied with them, also the parties that ordered with me. One had been an agent and he also said they were much better than we could have purchased elsewhere at double the price you ask for them. I will give you another order this fall. GEORGE W. SMITH, Box 303, Orange, Va. April 16, 1918.

Green's Nursery Co.: The box of trees came yesterday. They are the finest lot I ever saw, and they were well packed too. We have at numerous times bought a great many trees and plants from different nurseries and I will say that your stock beats them all. I am sure it is a pleasure to find a nursery that will give a man as fair a deal as yours has. JOHN C. WOOLEY, Milton, N. Y.

ALL PRICES ARE FREE ON BOARD CARS AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

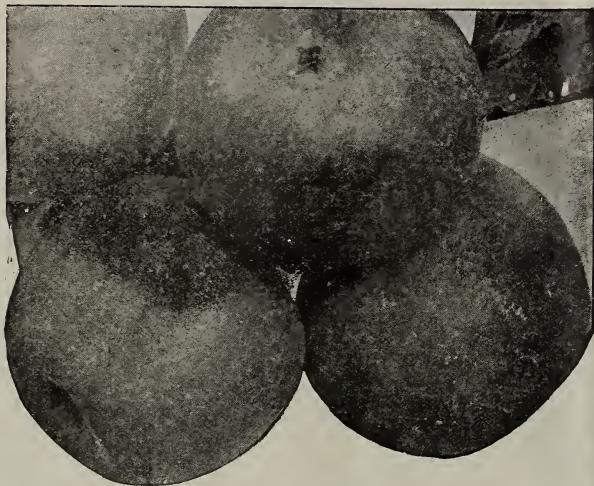
Green's Nursery Co.: My shipment of nursery goods from you people has been received by me in perfect condition. J. C. KEATLEY, Altoona, Pa. April 11, 1918.

Home Garden Planting is the Most Profitable Planting



Under the Old Apple Tree

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Jonathan Apples (Reduced Size)

THE APPLE IS "KING OF FRUITS"

Wherever it may be successfully grown, no other fruit succeeds over so wide a range of territory and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a return to the grower in proportion to time and money expended upon its production.

With proper selection of varieties, location of soil, and subsequent intelligent management, there can be but little risk in planting the apple, which is now no longer a luxury but a staple article of food. The apple has few rivals among cultivated fruits. Its mild and pleasant acid is a panacea for many of the ills that the human race is heir to. What fruit can be more pleasant to the palate or more beautiful to the eye than the rich ripe apple when plucked fresh from the tree, or what more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with extreme delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream or the apple dumpling or apple pie "that mother used to make."

Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes.

Far North and South and East and West,

The pride of every zone,
The fairest, rarest and the best
May all be made your own.

John Greenleaf Whittier

✓ Jonathan. (Winter.) This is a decidedly attractive apple, being predominantly of a bright red color. Great apple of the west and northwestern states. Succeeds everywhere. Fruit firm, tender and very crisp, very juicy, mild subacid, of good quality. Skin smooth and glossy, whitish yellow overspread with bright red and splashed with deep carmine. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts until April.

All Prices are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.

FANCY APPLES

I am told by a Rochester, N. Y., apple grower that \$12 per barrel was offered last fall for fancy Baldwin apples. A commission house man in New York City has told me that he could sell fancy Spy apples at almost any price to the rich men of New York City. Fancy apples must be perfect in every respect, similar to those sent here from the Pacific coast.



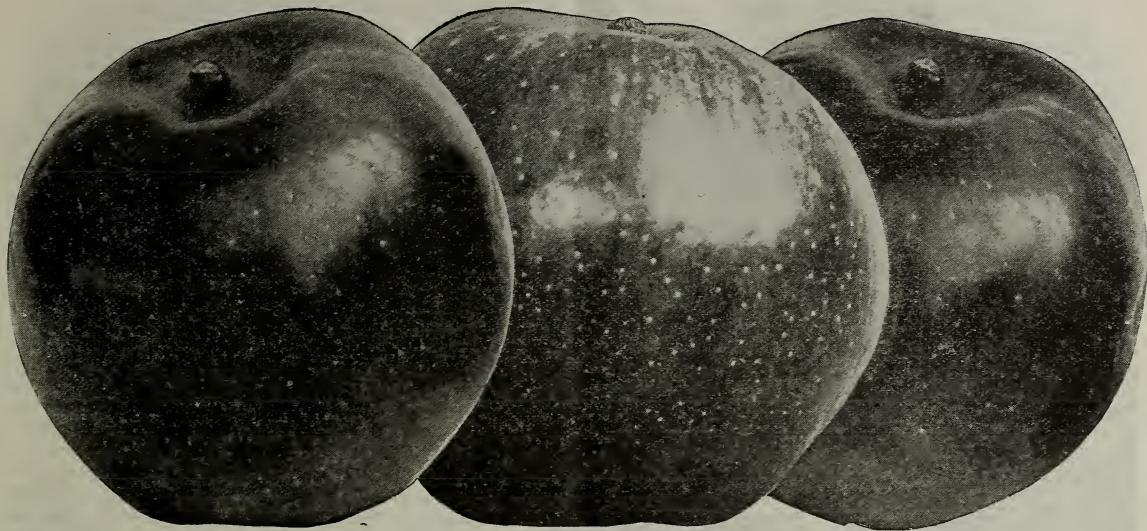
Grow Your Own Fruit in Your Own Garden

Northern Spy. (Winter.) This variety ranks next to Baldwin and R. I. Greening in importance. It is a fine apple for culinary use and its exceptionally fine flavor makes it invaluable as a dessert apple. Fruit very large, rather firm, tender, crisp, very juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, nearly concealed with bright pinkish red and mottled with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Season, November to April. "Perfect Spies sell at \$8.00 and up per barrel." C. A. Green.



Northern Spy Apples (Reduced Size)

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Baldwin Apples—the Old Reliable

Baldwin. (Winter.) Without question, the leading commercial variety in New England, New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and in many sections from Colorado to Washington. You are taking absolutely no chances when investing your money in this variety. Absolutely dependable. Fruit large, firm, moderately coarse, yellow or greenish, blushed, mottled and striped with bright red and deep carmine. Prevailing effect is bright red. Tree large, very vigorous, strong and hardy. Ripens in November, lasts until May.

THE BALDWIN APPLE

There was a time when orchardists of western New York considered Baldwin as the only apple to plant for market and for large yields of large and beautiful red fruit. At a horticultural meeting many years ago a member said that if he were to plant a thousand apple trees he would plant 999 Baldwin. When asked what variety he would plant for the other apple tree, his reply was that he would plant that to Baldwin also. Of late years we have learned that there are other worthy varieties besides the Baldwin, but still the Baldwin holds its place as the great commercial apple over a large part of this continent. There are many reasons for its popularity. Its skin is strong enough to endure long shipment, therefore it can be sent to Europe with safety. It is a good keeper, lasting in ordinary storage well into the early summer months. Its bright red skin gives it great beauty. The tree is a strong, upright grower. I have just returned from a visit to the orchard at Green's Fruit Farm. I found the Baldwin trees loaded down with attractive fruit. The fruit hangs well to the tree, which is an important item.

Red Astrachan. (Summer.) A reliable cropper that comes into bearing young. Fruit medium size, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow striped with deep crimson, covered with a distinct bluish bloom. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in July, lasts until September.

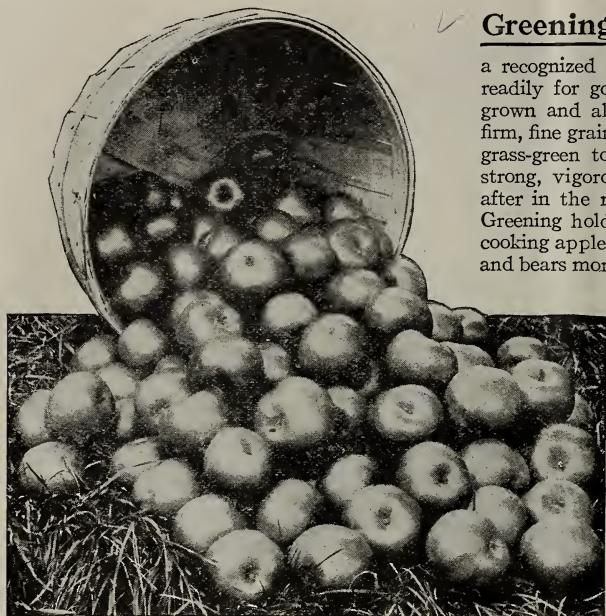
Stayman's Winesap. (Winter.) (Originated from a seed of the Winesap.) Medium to large; yellow covered with red, fine grained, tender, juicy, subacid. Ripens in December, lasts to May.

Wagener. (Winter.) Its dwarfish habit and early bearing qualities recommend it as a filler. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, very juicy, subacid. Skin bright pinkish red, striped with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. No orchardist's list of varieties can be complete without this beautiful and superior flavored apple. Ripens in October or November, lasts to February or later.



American Blush. (Winter.) An excellent variety for commercial planting. Fruit large, firm, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic. Skin yellow blushed, mottled with red. Ripens in November, keeps until March.

Wealthy. (Winter.) This variety is particularly valuable for cold climates because the tree is hardy and the fruit sells well, and is good in quality for either dessert or culinary uses. Fruit large, fine, crisp, tender very juicy, agreeably subacid. Skin pale yellow, blushed and marked with narrow stripes and splashes of red, deepening to brilliant red. Prevailing effect "bright red."



Rhode Island Greening Apples (Reduced Size)

We have made it our business for nearly forty years to please the public and give them the very best we could produce in the way of plants, vines and trees. We have introduced valuable new varieties of fruits that are worth millions of dollars to the country. We offer to extend you courteous treatment coupled with the best service.

"A man we knew had rounded out more than ninety years when a little bit of a windfall came to him. The first thing he did after counting the money was to say: 'Now I'll set out another orchard.'" TROTTY VECK.

C. A. GREEN ON APPLES

There is no fruit more popular or useful or healthful than apples. No fruit is more highly prized as food than the apple. The apple is one of the most productive fruits of the earth, one tree on my place sometimes yielding 12 barrels of apples in one year. No fruit will keep longer than the apple. I have seen apples that have been kept in an ordinary cellar a year. No fruits are more beautiful than the apple. The apple is of all colors. It ripens at various seasons and one apple differs from another as far as one man or woman differs from another. No fruit is more easily grown than the apple.

"BUY YOUR TREES DIRECT!"

Says Uncle Sam

"If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman he will save the expense of the agent and is less liable to the mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling." United States Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin No. 113.

Greening (Rhode Island Greening). (WINTER.)

This apple has a recognized standing, both in domestic and foreign markets, and sells readily for good prices. It is regarded as the very best cooking apple grown and also excellent for dessert use. Size large. Flesh yellowish, firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, very good. Skin grass-green to yellow, sometimes with brownish-red blush. Tree large, strong, vigorous, wide spreading. While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its well known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. It is an enormous bearer and bears more regularly every year than many other varieties. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Ripens in December, keeps until April.

The Greening is one of the best known apples. It is exceedingly productive and a regular bearer, seldom failing to produce a full crop of attractive fruit. When fully ripe it is a yellow apple attractive in appearance. While it is known best as a superior cooking apple, there are many who like the quality of the Greening better than others. The tree attains great size with wide-spreading branches and may live to produce bountifully for one hundred years. It seems to do well on sandy or clayey soils and on uplands or lowlands over a large part of this continent. While I cannot recall the Greening apple as one of those that bore fruit so bountifully in my father's orchard when I was a child, its popularity dates back for many years.

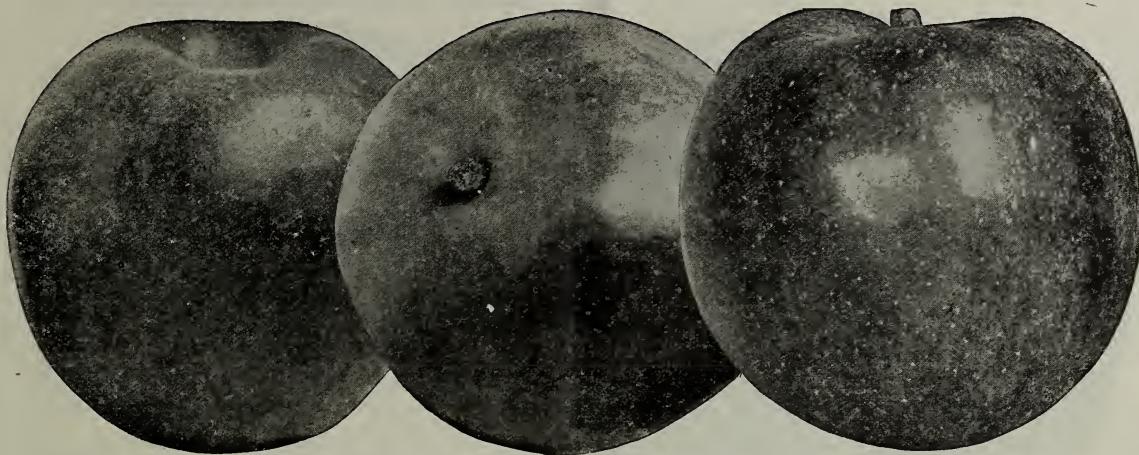
MICE IN THE ORCHARD

Every orchardist should bank up around young trees with earth at least a foot high before winter sets in. Mice will not ascend this mound of earth. This is a simple and inexpensive method of protection. Piles of brush or other rubbish should not be allowed to stand over winter to harbor mice near young orchards.



A Blenheim Orange Apple Every Day Drives the Doctor Away

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Tompkins County King Apples (Reduced Size)

King (Tompkins King). (Winter.) Its size and beautiful red color make it well adapted for marketing in fancy packages, and it usually sells at an advance over general varieties. Fruit very large, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin fine yellow, mottled and washed with orange red and lively bright red, striped and splashed with bright carmine. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts to January or later.

THE KING APPLE

There are few apples more popular in western New York and other eastern districts than the King, known sometimes as the Tompkins County King. It is a large apple fairly covered with red. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. Western New York apple orchards are ransacked each year for supplies of King apple by the buyers in large cities. It is of good quality. Its bright red color makes it a favorite in the market. King on account of its not being a very rapid grower is a favorite for planting as fillers in orchards and for places in the garden where there is not room for overgrown trees.

A patron called at our office and placed an order for fall shipment. He ordered Elberta peaches and Duchess of Oldenburg apples for spring 1919 which he said were great money makers for him. He has an orchard of Duchess and is about to start a new Duchess orchard. He says the Duchess does better and sells better than any other apple with him.

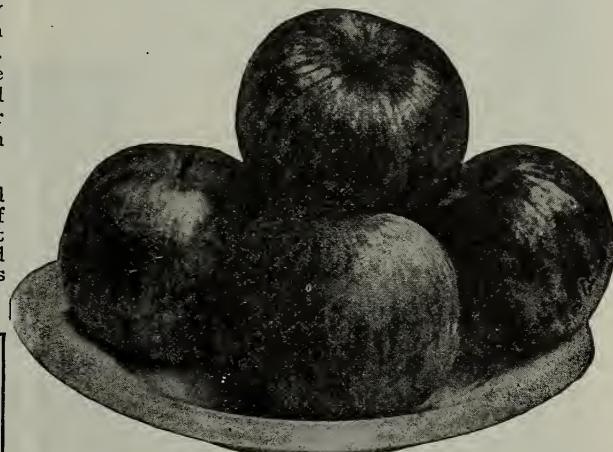
HIGHER PRICES MUST BE EXPECTED

Notice that shoes cost more than twice as much as before the war. Other commodities have soared in price. The cost of nursery stock is largely with labor, which has increased in price as has almost everything used in the nursery business. It takes on the average three years to produce a tree. If you can buy this tree for from 30 to 50 cents each, you are certainly getting a bargain. One apple tree here has yielded twelve barrels in one season.

Fruits make home attractive to the children. If you thus make home attractive, their temptations will be less. In after life the fruit garden is never forgotten—"The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood."

Every man desires to do something for posterity, for those who come after him. We desire to build a monument before death calls. Some build churches, some pyramids, others railroads or canals. I would plant trees. The trees we plant will not only enrich ourselves but will beautify the earth and refresh mankind long after our bodies are turned to dust.

All Prices Are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apples (Reduced Size)

Duchess of Oldenburg. (Fall.) Very valuable because of its great hardiness. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, striped with red. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens late in August and early in September.



Delicious Red Apple

Delicious Red Apple. (Winter.) Everybody interested in fruit has heard of the Delicious apple. There are few varieties which have attracted wider attention. Though most extensively grown in the west, it has proved successful in the eastern and middle states. It is attractive in shape and color and of delicious quality. The color of the skin is bright red. The flesh is yellow, crisp and juicy with a delightful aroma. It is a good keeper and shipper. It is said to be very hardy and a vigorous grower. If you have once seen a Delicious, you will never forget its shape, which is elongated with ribbed surface at the blossom end and with long stem and deep cavity. Everyone will want to plant a few Delicious.

The Delicious Red apple is of high quality and may be classed with the dessert apples. At its best it is very large.

As to the great new apple Delicious, Luther Burbank says: "It is a gem, the finest apple in the world." He says that with him it has never failed to produce a crop, and that the quality is unsurpassed. It is a wide step away from the ordinary apple. It is reported that \$1,350 has been received for the fruit of one acre of Delicious apple trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: Received the goods ordered from your nursery in fine condition and O. K. I have the greatest confidence in your way of dealing with customers and with pleasure recommend you to others. L. A. HILL, Ashtabula, O., April 12, 1918.

THE DELICIOUS APPLE

Mr. Chas. A. Green: I wish to report to you my experience with the Delicious apple.

I purchased my first Delicious trees in the spring of 1909. I planted them with peaches, same year.

The seventh year I had $1\frac{1}{2}$ peach baskets of apples. Eighth year, I had 8 bushels from 40 trees. Some trees did not have any on while one tree had $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

They have been under cultivation every year, with a cover crop of rye. They have made a good growth and make a strong healthy tree.

The apples on these young trees were large and highly colored. I sold 4 bushels as a box apple in Haverstraw at \$1.50 per bushel.

As a dessert apple they certainly rank high. I am fortunate in having a lot of good neighbors and whenever they call they prefer the Delicious apple to others. This spring there are several that want Delicious grafts.

I find that they are better keepers than R. I. Greening or Baldwin. With me they keep as good or better than Black Ben Davis.

I know this much about Delicious that every farmer should have one or more trees for his own use. W. A. B., N. Y.

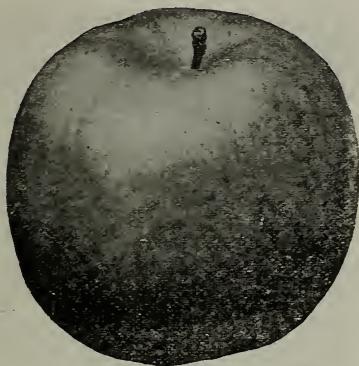
GREAT BULK OF APPLES PER ACRE

There are few crops which can be grown successfully in this country which give so large a yield of bushels or barrels, as does the apple. Potatoes are remarkably productive but if all the potatoes growing in a circle 20 feet across were shown on the surface of the ground and along side of this display of potatoes all the apples that grow upon a productive Baldwin apple tree or Banana or McIntosh Red were seen upon the same expanse of ground as the potatoes, it would at once be seen that the yield of apples is many times greater than that of the potato. A friend tells me that he harvested from his small orchard nearly 4,000 bushels of apples, mostly King, the past year.



Scene in Orchard of Delicious Red Apples

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Blenheim Orange Apple (Reduced Size)

Blenheim Orange. (Sometimes called Lord Nelson.) (Winter.) An excellent variety both for dessert and culinary uses. Fruit very large and attractive in appearance. Skin moderately thin, and rather bright red. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately juicy, crisp, subacid. Very good in quality. At Green's Fruit Farm 4 trees of this variety yielded 40 barrels of first class apples. Season, October to December and later.

ONE APPLE CROP PAYS FOR A FARM

A farm near Rochester, N. Y., sold for \$10,000. The buyer went in debt for \$9,000. The second year after purchasing he picked and sold \$8,000 worth of apples. I know of another instance where a nearby farm produced enough apples the year after the purchase to pay for the farm.

Varieties of apples arranged according to season of ripening—earliest first, the latest keepers last.

Yellow Transparent	N. W. Greening
Red Astrachan	R. I. Greening
Fanny	McIntosh Red
Sweet Bough	Wismers' Dessert
Starr	King
Transcendent Crab	Wagener
Duchess of Oldenburg	Tolman Sweet
Pound Sweet	Baldwin
Hyslop Crab	Green's Improved Baldwin
Gravenstein	Northern Spy
Alexander	Grimes' Golden
Maiden's Blush	Jonathan
Fall Pippin	King David
Wealthy	Rome Beauty
Shiawassee Beauty	Spitzenburg
Blenheim Orange	Roxbury Russet
Bismarck	Stayman's Winesap
American Blush	Delicious Red
Hubbardston Nonesuch	Black Ben Davis
Fameuse	Ben Davis
	Winter Banana

Eat apples for health.

Raise apples for wealth.

Transcendent Crab. (Winter.) This beautiful fruit has for many years been one of the most popular of the Crab apples. Fruit medium to rather large, roundish to roundish oblong.

Flesh yellow, crisp. Skin bright yellow with bright red cheek overspread with bloom. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruit three years after planting. The color of this crab apple is as bright as

the brightest red rose. These trees were beautiful objects when thus laden with bright red apples. The fruit of this crab is held in great esteem by housewives for making jelly, pickles and preserves. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble. Ripens in late August, lasts to middle of September.



Transcendent Crab Apples

Hyslop Crab. (Summer.) Fruit large, very brilliantly colored, borne in clusters, firm, subacid. Tree vigorous, hardy and a reliable cropper. Ripens in late September and October.



The Rural Schoolboy is Presenting a Winter Banana Apple to His Teacher. Banana is the Longest Keeper, Hardy and of Superior Quality.

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog

Grimes' Golden. (Winter.) Attractive in form and excellent either for dessert or culinary use. Fruit large, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich, aromatic, subacid. Skin clear deep yellow with scattering pale yellow or russet dots. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts to February.

Ben Davis. (Winter.) The most popular apple grown south of the Baldwin region. Fruit above medium to large. Flesh whitish, firm, juicy, good. Skin yellow, striped, splashed with bright red carmine. Tree medium size. Ripens in January.

Rome Beauty. (Winter.) A very fine market variety for the northern and western states. Fruit very large, skin yellow, mottled with bright red; in highly colored specimens almost solid red on exposed cheek, striped with bright carmine. Flesh crisp, juicy, agreeable, mild, subacid. Ripens in November, lasts to April or May.

The Most Profitable Tree Planting is for the Home Garden

Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet). (Winter.) By many it is considered the best sweet variety of its season for baking, canning or stewing with quinces. Fruit very large, crisp, decidedly sweet with a peculiar flavor. Skin clear yellow marbled with greenish-yellow. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts until January.

Tolman Sweet. (Winter.) An attractive yellow sweet apple, much esteemed for culinary purposes, as pickling, boiling and baking. Fruit medium size, moderately juicy and decidedly sweet. Skin color pale yellow, sometimes blushed. Tree vigorous, long lived and hardy. Ripens in November, lasts to April.

Sweet Bough. (Summer.) This is a universal favorite for the home orchard. Fruit large, moderately firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sweet. Skin smooth, pale greenish yellow, sometimes blushed. Tree vigorous, long lived. Season August to early September.

Fall Pippin. (Holland or Pound Pippin.) Very large, roundish-oblong; yellow, tender, rich and delicious; tree a good grower and regular, abundant bearer. Ripens in October and lasts until December. The old favorite, large light colored fall variety without which no home orchard is complete.

Maiden's Blush. (Fall.) A very beautiful apple, valued especially for market and culinary uses. It makes very white evaporated stock. Fruit large, moderately crisp, tender, very juicy, subacid. Skin pale waxen yellow with crimson blush. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in September, lasts to November or December.

Fanny. (Fall.) A very good dessert apple, resembling the Fameuse. Skin clear, yellow mostly overlaid with bright red, indistinctly striped with carmine. Season September to November or later.

Spitzenburg. (Winter.) A well known variety of the Baldwin class; handsome red. Medium to large. Crisp, juicy, tender, subacid. November to February.

Wismer's Dessert. (Winter.) Of Canadian origin. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive, and the fruit medium to large, yellow shaded and striped with bright red. The flesh mild subacid, of excellent flavor and exceedingly fine, tender texture. A very high quality dessert apple.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. (Winter.) Large, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness; of the finest quality and very valuable; bears regularly. Ripens in November, keeps until January.

Roxbury Russet. (Winter.) The most popular russet apple. Fruit large, firm, moderately tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, good. Skin almost smooth but usually covered with greenish to yellowish brown russet. Tree medium to large, vigorous and hardy. Season December to May.

Gravenstein. (Fall.) Orange yellow with stripes of light and dark red; tender, juicy, aromatic, subacid. Good size and attractive appearance. Ripens late in September, lasts to early November.

Plant Trees for the Home

Fameuse. (Snow.) (Fall.) The most desirable dessert apple of its season. Bright red, deepening to almost purplish black in highly colored specimens. Ripens in October, lasts to midwinter.

Bismarck. (Winter.) Fruit very large, attractive in color. Skin yellow, becoming solid dark red on the exposed cheek. Flesh firm, tender, juicy, subacid. The tree is dwarfish, comes into bearing very young. Season October to early winter.

Starr. (Starr apple is a much improved harvest apple.) (Summer.) This is one of C. A. Green's favorite harvest apples, delicious, beautiful and a great bearer. Fruit very large.

Shiawassee. (Winter.) An apple of unusually fine quality and flavor, C. A. Green's favorite dessert apple. The fruit is from medium to large in size, a pale yellow, entirely overspread with attractive red in color. Flesh is white, crisp and juicy, with a very pleasant sprightly subacid taste. Considered one of the finest, if not the finest, flavored apple. The tree is very hardy, vigorous, healthy and long lived. Season October to January.

Alexander. (Fall.) A very large, attractive red or striped apple, medium to good in quality, and very desirable for culinary uses. Hardy, vigorous and moderately productive. Season, September and October.

Northwestern Greening. (Winter.)

Black Ben Davis. (Winter.)

King David. (Winter.)

A good supply of home grown fruit is worth while and a pleasure and profit in fruit production. Every farmer should grow his own supply.

Green's Nursery Co.: The cherry trees and grape vines recently received from you by parcel post are about the most satisfactory stock I ever got, although I am nearly 73. Thank you, gentlemen. S. G. GROVE, Millinburg, Pa., April 8, 1918.

DWARF APPLES

Dwarf apples commence bearing fruit the second year after planting; and as they do not attain as large a size as standard trees, they are especially desirable for village or city gardens. The big advantage of these dwarf trees is that they do not attain a size any greater than peach, plum etc., and this makes them very desirable for gardens in the city where space is limited. Heretofore city people have been obliged to buy all their apples, because the size of their garden plot would not enable them to plant standard trees on account of the amount of space these standard trees required. These dwarf trees bear when very young and bear abundantly. You can go out into your own fruit garden and pick fruit from trees of your own growing and eat it when in the freshest condition. These dwarf trees open a new avenue to people who have gardens of a limited size.

The usual distance for garden and commercial planting is 10 ft. apart each way, but dwarf apple trees can be planted in hedge rows, the same as dwarf pears, and can be set as near together as 3 or 4 ft. When planting this way, the trees only grow in two directions. They make a beautiful, ornamental and profitable hedge row. For descriptions of varieties of dwarf apples we refer you to descriptions given in the preceding pages of standard apple trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: Last spring I ordered 11 dwarf apple trees and 25 dwarf pear trees, which were received in good growing condition. I am pleased to say that every tree I ordered from you then is growing and nobody can make a mistake by ordering his nursery stock from Green's Nursery. G. N. STRITT, Fort Wayne, Ind.



**Red Astrachan Dwarf, 3 Years Old.
Dwarf Apple Trees Bear Very Young**

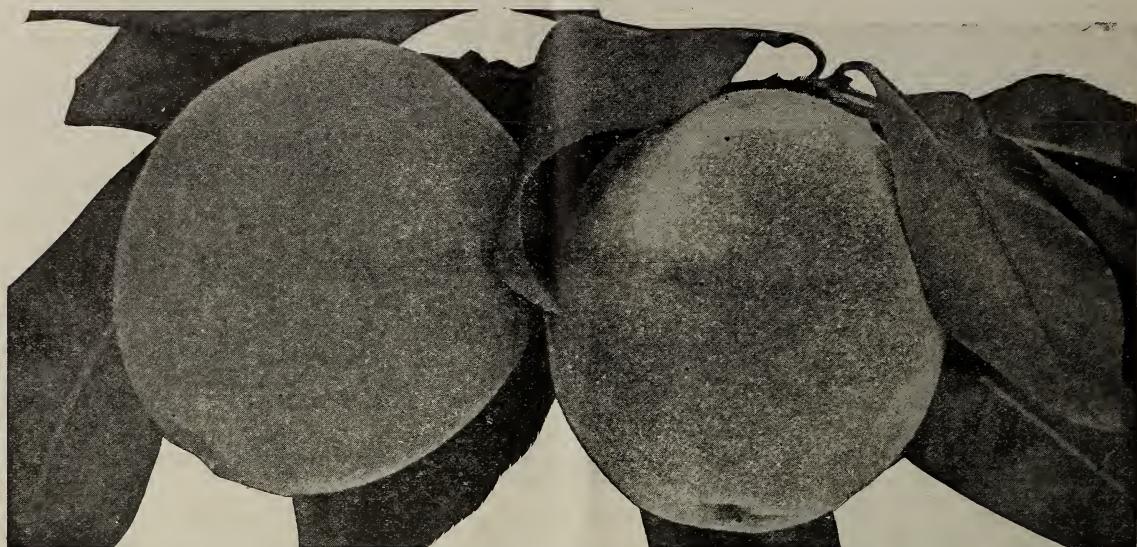
LIST OF DWARF APPLES

✓ Duchess of Oldenburg	✓ Red Astrachan
✓ Fameuse	✓ Rome Beauty
✓ Green's Improved Baldwin	✓ Wealthy
✓ Maiden's Blush	✓ Winter Banana
✓ McIntosh	✓ Yellow Transparent

Note.—We can supply only these 10 varieties in dwarf apples trees.

Dwarf Apples. On a recent visit to Green's Fruit Farm my attention was called to a block of dwarf apple trees about 4 ft. high. From a distance one of these trees seemed to be filled with roses. On approaching I saw they were not roses, but apples. This tree, small as it was, simply such as is ordinarily sold at the nurseries, was filled with Duchess of Oldenburg apples, making a beautiful sight. The Duchess is an attractive and desirable fruit, particularly so when grown as a dwarf apple. It is a late summer apple.

The late Joseph Harris, seedsman and author of "Walks and Talks" published years ago, was a practical man. His orchards of Northern Spy apples were known in the markets of Europe as well as in the markets of this country. In addition to his Northern Spy apple orchards, he had in the fruit garden at the rear of his house a little orchard of dwarf apple trees in which he took great pride. On visiting him he led me to this beauty spot, pointing to the display of apples with great pride. This was the first dwarf apple orchard I had ever seen. Like dwarf pears, dwarf apple trees should, in order to secure the best success and early fruiting, have the ends of the branches cut back each season. We are beginning to learn that this system of nipping back or shearing off the ends of the new growth is beneficial not only to dwarf apples but to dwarf pears, standard pears and to many other fruits.



Elberta Peaches—Noted for Size, Beauty and Productiveness—Early September

PEACH TREES

Peach trees can be grown on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes, but will do better on a sandy loam in preference to a heavy clay soil. To secure heavy, vigorous and healthy trees the ground should be kept clean and mellow and should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. They should also be pruned yearly, all the dead and useless wood cut out, and the light and air let in.

The trees should be planted 16 feet apart each way, and at this distance 170 trees will be required for each acre. In my garden I plant in hedge row 3 feet apart and get b'g crops.

Peach trees make very desirable fillers in an apple orchard. They come into bearing when very young and will pay for the care and maintenance of the apple trees and net a handsome profit besides; and by the time the apple trees need the room, they will have borne full crop and can be dug up without loss. We secure buds from bearing trees which insure their being true to name.

Elberta. One of the great peaches of the earth. (Free stone.) Ripens here early in September, following closely up on Early Crawford. A beautiful, extra large golden yellow peach, with a brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy, high flavored, rich and sweet. This is the best commercial variety. For years it has been the standard market variety, and its place in the estimation of commercial growers would be hard to fill with any other variety, for no other peach has yet been introduced that will fill all the requirements of a commercial peach with such success as the Elberta. In addition to its high quality, large size and attractive appearance, the Elberta has a tough skin and consequently does not bruise easily and ships exceedingly well. Elberta remains the peer of all commercial peaches, and from present indications will hold this place undisputed.

Green's Nursery Co.: The peach trees came in splendid condition. They are the finest trees ever seen around here. Please do not forget me when you send out your next catalog for I shall want some more trees and plants. Mrs. A. E. NUTTER, Portsmouth, N. H., June 9, 1918.

Peach growing in the orchards of Maryland has been quite successful. During the last season one peach orchard, five years old, of ten acres, yielded over \$8,000 from peaches, principally of the Elberta type, says J. B. Seth.

'THE POPULAR ELBERTA PEACH

Of the older well known varieties of peach there is none so popular both for market and home use as the Elberta. This truly great peach ripens at the close of the season of the Early Crawford. It is hardy in bud. The tree is vigorous and very productive. The fruit is of the largest size and is covered with a thick and tenacious skin which enables the Elberta peach to be shipped safely long distances and which prevents early decay. There is no peach that will keep longer than the Elberta. A noted peach grower says that his Elberta peaches cost him much less per bushel to produce than most other varieties, owing to the fact that the Elberta trees are so productive. The flesh of the Elberta is deep yellow, reddish near the stone. Elberta peach has a strong peach flavor which many people like.

GREEN ON THE PEACH

The peach bears quickly after planting. Its fruit is most tempting, meeting with ready sale. It differs from the orange in flavor but resembles the orange in color. Unlike the pear, the peach is of best quality when allowed to ripen fully upon the tree. Do not pick all of the fruit from the peach tree at once. The peach is remarkably productive. An acre planted to peach trees might under the most favorable circumstances yield 500 bushels of fruit.



Hale Peaches—A Notable New Variety

Hale (New Yellow). (Freestone.) This notable new variety of peach is very large in size and is globular in shape. In color it is a deep, golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. The skin is thick, smooth and without fuzz and is tightly drawn over the solid flesh. The flesh is deep yellow, fine grained, firm, tender and with a very delicious flavor. It is of the Early Crawford type, ripening a little later than Early Crawford and about a week ahead of Elberta. The trees are strong, vigorous growers and are unusually hardy.

✓ **Greensboro.** A very early peach.

✓ **Crosby Frostproof Peach.** (Hardy Yellow Freestone.)

✓ **Beer's Smock.** Very large, flesh yellow, freestone.

✓ **Niagara.** (Freestone.) Ripens here September 1st. A new yellow flesh variety of unusually large size and attractive appearance. Resembles the Elberta, but is larger in size. The quality and flavor of this peach are exceptional. The trees are good, strong, vigorous growers. The foliage is almost the character of leather, and for this reason the Niagara is almost immune to fungous diseases. It is a good bearer.

✓ **Carman Peach.** (Stone nearly free.) Large size, like Elberta in shape, of a creamy white, yellow, skin covered with deep blush, skin tough, enduring shipment, flesh tender, excellent flavor, very juicy, one of the hardiest and most popular early varieties.

✓ **Champion.** (Freestone.) Fruit large, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper. Ripens early. Hardy and productive.

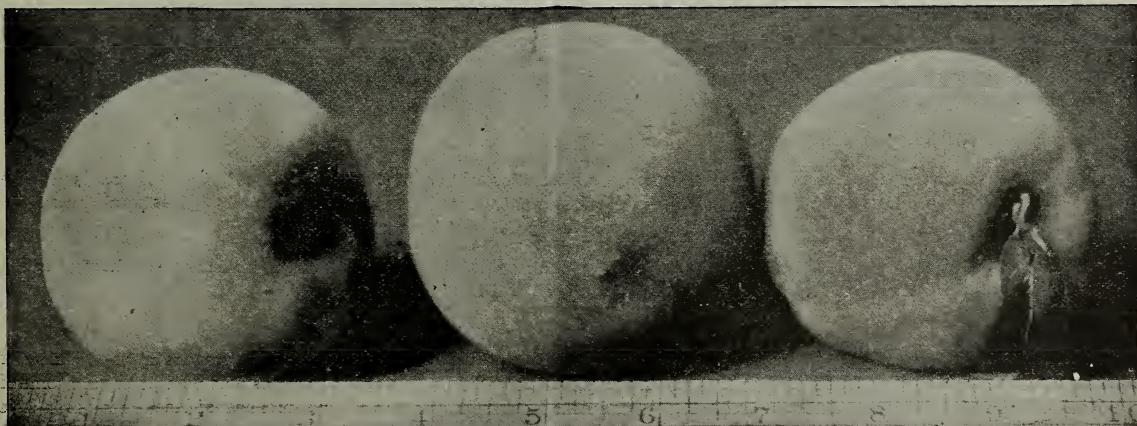
✓ **Crawford's Early.** (Yellow Freestone.) A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Season beginning of September. This valuable peach has long been a favorite for large size, beauty and quality of fruit. In past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are known, hence it is about mid-season in ripening.

✓ **Crawford's Late.** (Freestone.) Ripens here the last of September. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winey flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy, and productive. It brings the highest prices because it ripens at a time when the early peaches are gone. It is eagerly sought by canners.

Belle of Georgia.....	Ripens Sept. 12
Fitzgerald.....	Ripens Sept. 15
New Prolific.....	Ripens Sept. 12

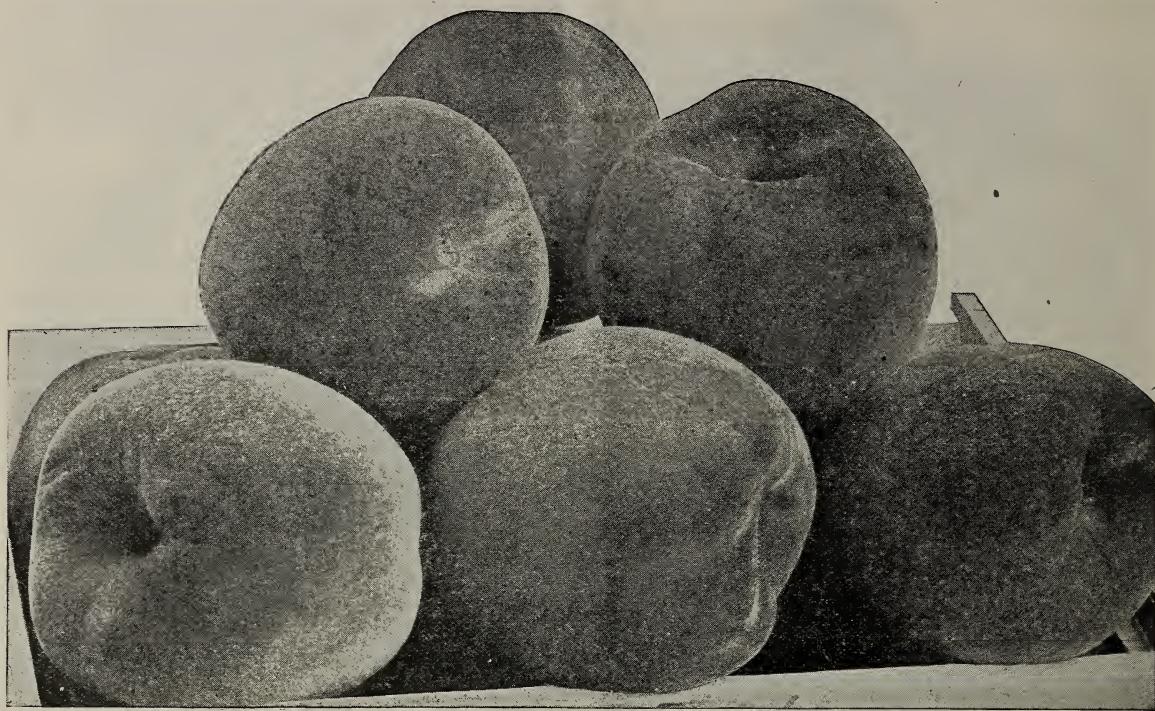
✓ **Apricots.** Well headed hardy apricot trees.

High prices for labor and for everything entering into the business of tree growing have greatly increased, thus higher prices must come.



Crawford's Late Peaches—Large, Yellow, Freestone. Excellent Flavor

For Prices on All Peaches See First Pages of Catalog



ROCHESTER PEACH (Frost Proof)

GREATEST EARLY FREESTONE, LONG KEEPING, HARDY YELLOW PEACH

Why was the new peach known as ROCHESTER selling at \$1.35 per basket while other varieties in the same grocery were selling at 90 cents? The answer is, because there was no other yellow freestone peach ripe at this early date, September 21, at Rochester, N. Y.

But there are other reasons: Rochester peach is a good shipper, bright attractive color, superior quality, and an early long-keeping yellow freestone peach. The trees bear very early after planting and bear bountifully.

Plant ROCHESTER Peach and you will have the best peach of the age.

We are told that one carload of the new peach called the Rochester sold for \$1,030 in the market of New York City. The fact that this peach is so largely planted in western New York shows that it is no experiment. In fact it has been thoroughly tested here where its value is known as a market peach or one very desirable for home use.

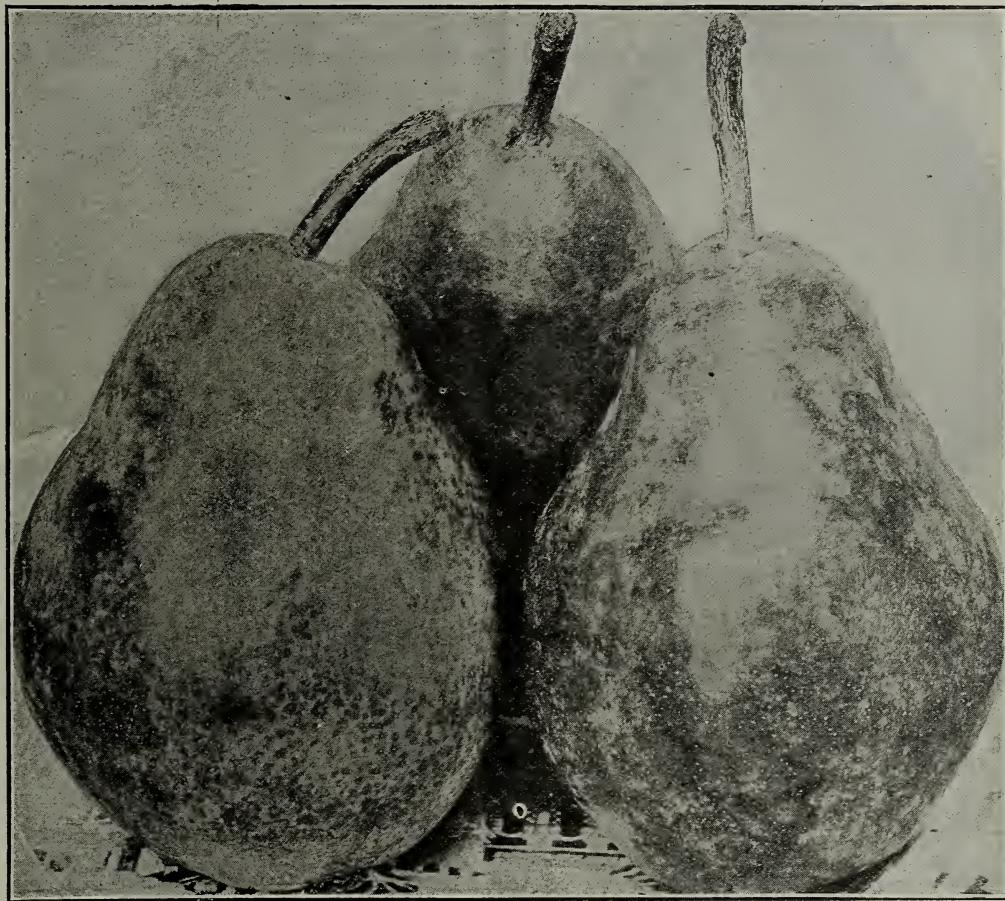
Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, 1917-18, the Rochester peach is sustaining its record as a hardy variety since the trees in the Rochester district are bearing large and beautiful fruit bountifully.

Rochester Peach Best of All. The Rochester peach is creating a sensation among peach growers in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. George Smith, the driver of our fruit truck, was accosted by two peach growers who wanted to buy some of our Rochester peach trees for commercial orchards. A man near Rochester who has a large orchard of Rochester peach says there is nothing so profitable in the way of peaches as the Rochester peach. He says he will plant no other variety than the Rochester peach. E. H. BURSON.

For Prices on All Peaches See First Pages of Catalog

PEAR TREES

BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF



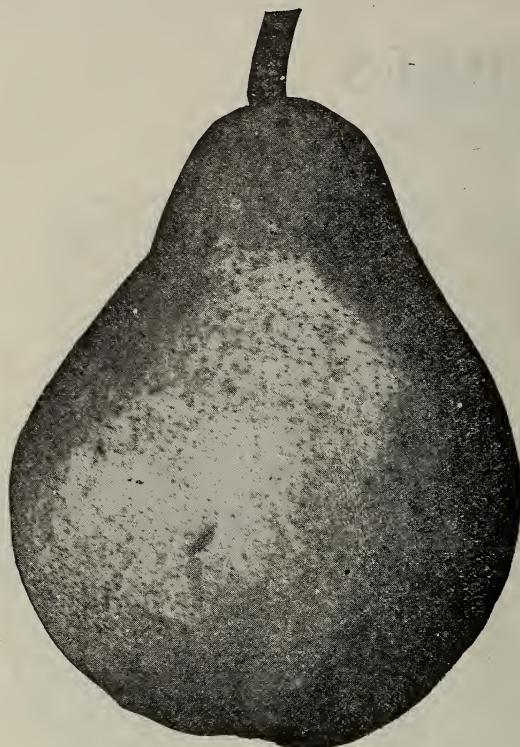
BARTLETT PEARS

Bartlett. We offer Standard and Dwarf Bartlett—It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains on the tree.

It is a leader among canning pears and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. It will begin to bear in three years and in about seven years will produce a bushel of fruit per tree. Season September.

My Bartlett pears this year were of better flavor than usual. The reason for this is that the Bartlett pears were picked earlier than usual. You must not expect the best flavor of any pear that has ripened on the tree. Peaches that ripen on the tree or apples are of high quality, but not so with the pear, which must be picked before maturity in order to secure its best quality.

For Prices on All Pears See First Pages of Catalog



Clapp's Favorite Pear

Clapp's Favorite. (Standard and Dwarf.) A profitable early variety; a prolific and early bearer. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Brings big money at Green's Fruit Farm. Season August, earlier than Bartlett.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR GROWN IN HEDGE ROW

In the hedge row of pear trees extending across our garden, most of the trees being about 3 feet apart, there is one tree of Clapp's Favorite pear from which we have just picked, September 13th, three bushels of beautiful pears. This variety is an abundant bearer of unblemished fruit which meets with a ready sale. It has few competitors as it ripens about a week earlier than Bartlett. I pick these pears before they are dead ripe. No pear should be left upon the tree until it is yellow and soft.

Gans Early. (Standard and Dwarf.) A fine new early pear, ripening a week to ten days before Bartlett. It is large and handsome, pyriform in shape, color yellow, with slightly brownish cheek. Flesh fine grained, melting, very juicy, sweet, sugary, quality very good. It shows no tendency to rot at the core. Tree a vigorous grower. Season September.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have had fine fruit this year. My dwarf pears were a wonder to every person passing my home. When neighbors ask me where I get my trees I tell them from Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y. A PATRON.

Worden Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) This beautiful and delicious pear attracted wide attention when introduced recently. In quality it is rated very high. A seedling of the Seckel, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Grown under like conditions, it will average a half larger. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. October.

Flemish Beauty. (Standard and Dwarf.) A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Flesh is tender, juicy and highly flavored. Season September and October.

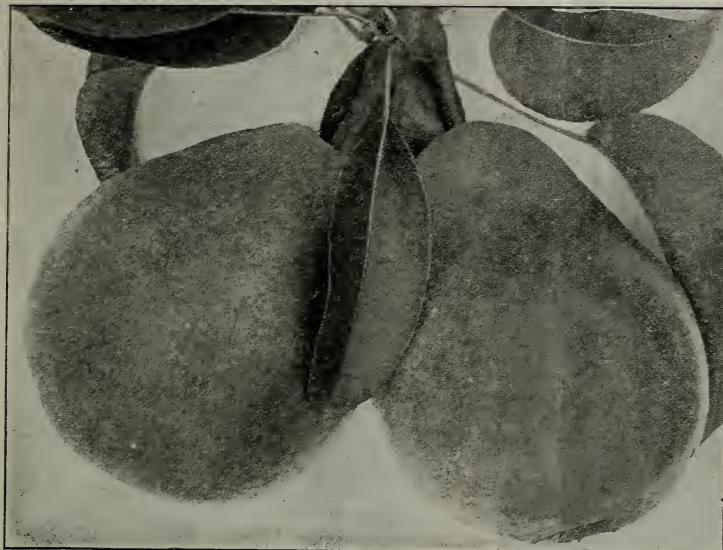
Varieties of pears arranged according to season of ripening—earliest first, the latest keepers last.

✓ Gans Early	✓ Duchess
✓ Koonee	✓ Sheldon
✓ Wilder Early	✓ Worden Seckel
✓ Clapp's Favorite	✓ Beurre Bosc
✓ Bartlett	✓ Anjou
✓ Seckel	✓ Lawrence
✓ Flemish Beauty	✓ Kieffer
✓ Vermont Beauty	



Beurre Bosc Pears—Highest Quality

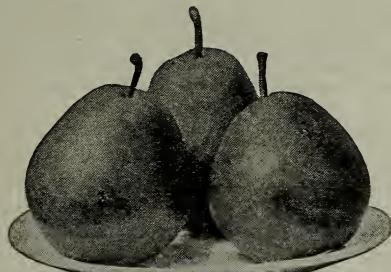
Bosc. (Beurre Bosc.) Standard only. Very large, a beautiful russet colored pear, with a very distinct shape, having a very long neck, of very high quality, having a distinct rather melting, buttery flavor. This pear is generally conceded to be a very high quality pear. It is a good grower, but on account of being difficult to propagate in the nursery row is seldom offered for sale by nurserymen. No home fruit garden is complete without this variety. Our supply is limited. We grow it as a standard tree only, as it does not do well when grown as a dwarf on quince roots. October 1st, I picked three bushels of Bosc pears from one tree in my garden hedge row, all trees only three feet apart in row.



Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—Excellent Late Autumn Pears

Anjou. (Beurre d'Anjou.) (Standard and Dwarf.) A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. Many claim that this is the greatest of late autumn pears. It keeps until January with special care. It is beautiful in shape and color. Season October and November.

Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) Small size, yellowish-russet with a red cheek. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. September and October.



Seckel Pears (Reduced Size)

The Seckel pear is noted for its beauty and quality. It has a brilliant red cheek. It is the sweetest of all pears. It is an abundant bearer. While the fruit is small it will yield as many bushels per tree as most other varieties.

Pears, and in fact all fruits, should be eaten when cold. A pear or a bunch of grapes eaten in the orchard tastes better than one that has been kept in a warmish room. This rule applies to the peach, orange, apple, and also to the small fruits, but this fact is not generally known. If your fruit is kept in a refrigerator for a few hours before eating it will taste far better than if stored in an ordinary room.

Kieffer. (Standard and Dwarf.) The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its great productiveness each year, splendid growth and selling well in market. For the home market it will be a favorite for canning. Season, October and November.

Sheldon. (Standard only.) A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November.

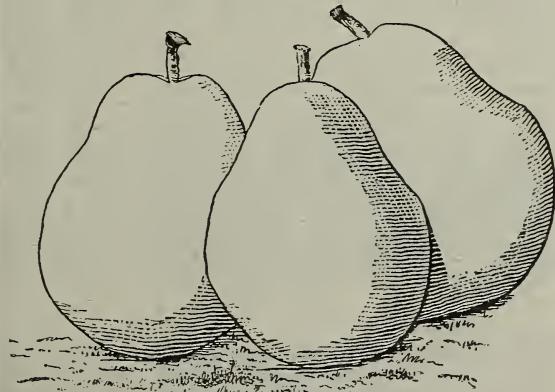
Koонce. (Summer.) Dwarf trees only.

Vermont Beauty. (Autumn.) Dwarf trees only.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have had fine fruit this year. My dwarf pears were a wonder to every person passing my home. When neighbors ask me where I get my trees I tell them from Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y. MRS. D. A. PALMER, Black Lick, Pa.

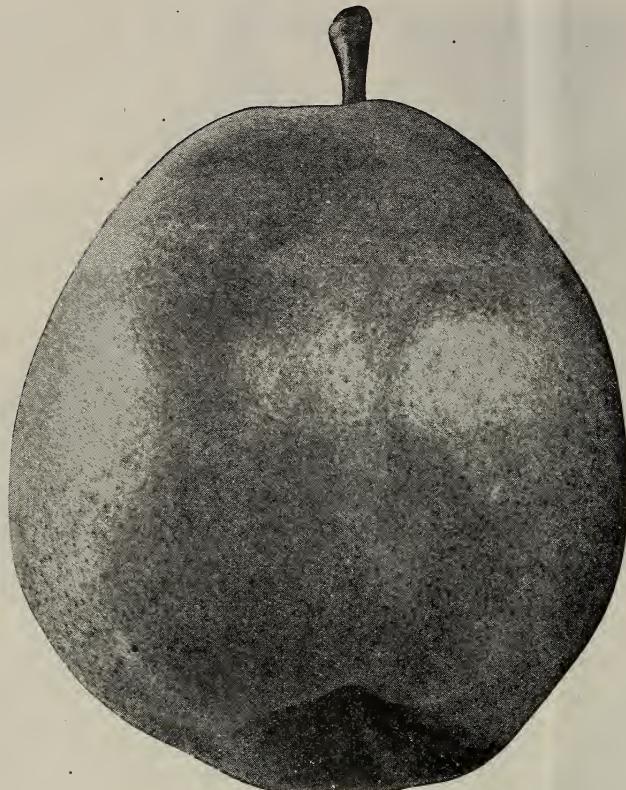
Wilder Early. (Standard and Dwarf.) Please all because beautiful, red and yellow. It is a good grower and produces a crop early. Season early August. This is the earliest good pear. C. A. Green says so, and he ought to know for he first sent it out. He was the introducer. Possibly you never ate a Wilder Early pear. Lots of people have not. It is delicious. It melts in the mouth. It is a rare delicacy. It is a beautiful pear with gold on one side and crimson on the other side. As a dwarf pear it bears fruit at an early age, soon after planting. I favor the dwarf pear for the home garden. It occupies but little space. The ends of all branches should be sheared off each year in July. If not sheared thus in July, do it in winter any time.

All Prices are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.



Wilder Early Pears (Reduced Size)

For Prices on All Pears See First Pages of Catalog



Duchess Pear

Duchess Pear. (Duchesse d'Angoulemé) — Standard and Dwarf — The Duchess dwarf pear trees give uniformly large crops of pears of marvelous size and good quality. What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchess pear is as a dwarf. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit or for cooking. The Duchess pear is one of the largest in the world. Many people consider its flavor as superior to most other varieties. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and should be headed back by nipping off the branches each year. Otherwise it will grow too tall. I have picked from one dwarf Duchess pear tree growing in a dwarf pear hedge in my garden eight large baskets of pears in one season, all exceedingly large and beautiful. The Duchess pear is a good keeper. When fully ripe it is of a bright golden color with a blush on one side. More Duchess pear trees are sold each season than of any other variety. The full name of this variety is Duchesse d'Angouleme, indicating that it is an imported variety. Duchess is more often grown as a dwarf than as a standard. The fruit of Duchess pears is larger on the dwarf than on the standard trees. Season, October and November.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received the trees and bushes and put them out at once. They were fine and am very much pleased with them. I have been buying from the Green Nursery Company for the last 20 years and all of the trees and bushes have been as satisfactory as this lot. JOHN H. WILSON, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., May 21, 1918.

YOU THINK YOU HAVE NO PLACE FOR FRUIT TREES. — But you have. Plant through the center of your garden a hedge row (trees 3 feet apart) of dwarf pear, cherry, peach, or dwarf apple trees. Or a row of raspberries, grape vines, or a row of mixed fruit. Such a row takes up but little room. After you see the result of this one row you will plant other rows. I advise shearing off the tips of all the branches on fruit tree hedge rows every year, at any season. If done when in leaf this pruning will induce early fruiting.

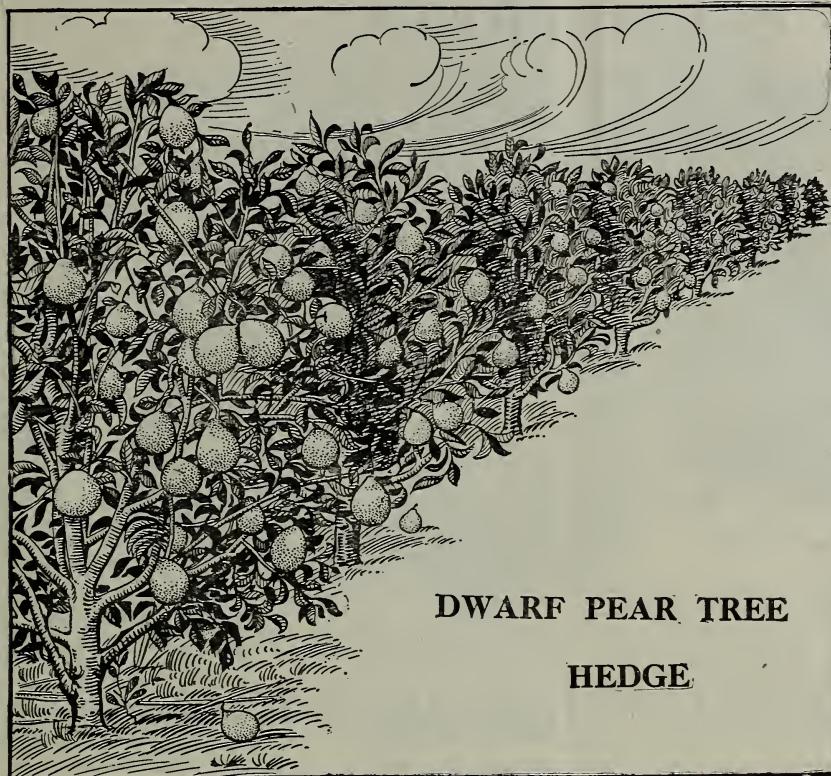
Lawrence. Late Winter Pear — Standard and Dwarf — Size medium to large, obovate, golden yellow, flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. The Lawrence pear should be better known. It is the best long-keeping winter pear. It will keep nearly as long as a Baldwin apple. When ripened it is a deep yellow pear of delicious quality. It is so fragrant its aroma will scent an entire room. There are not many long keeping winter pears. I have experimented with other winter pears and conclude that there is none equal to Lawrence. Near my home in Rochester, N. Y., is an extensive pear orchard of the leading varieties. I constantly pass this orchard and note its prosperous appearance and the loads of fruit which the trees produce. The owner takes great pride in this orchard and takes prizes at the annual exhibits. He has no winter pear superior to Lawrence. Season, Midwinter.

THE LAWRENCE PEAR

This pear is not so well-known as its good qualities would warrant. It is a late keeping pear of beautiful golden skin, of moderate size and of excellent quality. There is no difficulty in ripening the Lawrence pear. It colors up some time before ripe enough to be at its best and is not liable to become soft after ripening. When first picked the Lawrence is not inviting in color, being green looking and hard. The grower is pleasantly disappointed in seeing these uninviting green pears turn to the color of gold later in the season. It succeeds on the standard and dwarf. No collection of pears is complete without trees of the Lawrence.

THE BEST INVESTMENT. After over fifty years' experience in various kinds of business, I have decided that there is no better investment than that made in the purchase of plants, vines and trees. I ask that you pause a moment and consider how valuable a single apple tree, peach, pear, plum tree or grape vine may be when planted upon your place. An investment is considered a good one if it pays ten per cent, whereas a fruit tree in supplying the family will yield ten times that return. C. A. GREEN.

THE FRUIT TREE HEDGE — I am still in favor of planting the hedge rows of fruit trees and have instructed my superintendent to continue such planting, particularly for the peach, dwarf apple and the dwarf pear, but even apples, cherries, plums and pears can be grown in that way. I insist upon there being a wide space each side of the hedge row, the trees in the row to be about three feet apart. The ground should be cultivated the same as for corn or potatoes. A surprising quantity of fruit can be secured from such a row as this. The idea of thus planting occurred to me from seeing dwarf pear trees in the nursery row only six to eight inches apart bearing beautiful specimens of fruit.



DWARF PEAR TREE HEDGE

Duchess is the king of dwarf pears. More than ten times as many dwarf Duchess pear trees are planted as of any other variety. The fruit growing on dwarf Duchess pear trees exceeds in size the fruit grown on standard Duchess pear trees. There is no pear that produces more fruit than Duchess and none that produces larger fruit than Duchess. Duchess dwarf pear trees are rapid growers, therefore they need heading back more, by cutting off the tops each year, than ordinary varieties. If you do not cut back the tops, that is one foot or two of the last year's growth, the dwarf pear trees will become too tall and top-heavy and will be inclined to bear too much fruit. The flavor of the dwarf Duchess pear pleases many people. One of my patrons said to me recently that he considered the Duchess the best eating pear. In Rochester I find many little orchards of dwarf Duchess pear.—C. A. GREEN.

C. A. Green:—I ordered fifty dwarf pear trees and planted them six feet apart. They have grown rapidly, make a good windbreak and bore some fruit this year. I got the idea from your suggestion and would not take \$100 apiece for the trees. GEO. W. HAUMAN, Pa.

Clapp's Favorite Pear. In my garden is a dwarf pear tree. It has become quite large and bears a large quantity of fruit each season. After gathering the pears in baskets as they lie around the tree they make a big showing. I picked from this tree in one season, seven market baskets of Clapp's Favorite dwarf pears. This notable and valuable variety is in shape and size like the Bartlett, but it ripens a week or two earlier than Bartlett and is practically all picked when the Bartlett is ready to harvest. It differs from the Bartlett in quality, not having the flavor of the Bartlett. Clapp's Favorite pear has a bright red check. It is a large pear and excellent for eating out of hand as well as for canning.—C. A. GREEN.

THE DWARF PEAR HEDGE

PLENTY OF FRUIT, SMALL COST, TAKES UP LITTLE ROOM

Mr. Green planted twelve years ago a row of dwarf pear trees, each three feet apart, running across the center of his vegetable garden. These little pear trees have thrived amazingly and have borne bountiful crops each year, and in blossom and fruit have attracted wide attention. For such a hedge C. A. Green advises planting the following varieties of dwarf pears:

Anjou
Bartlett
Clapp's Favorite
Duchess
Flemish Beauty
Gans Early
Kieffer
Koonce
Lawrence
Seckel
Vermont Beauty
Wilder Early
Worden Seckel

Green's Nursery Company: The dwarf Bartlett pear trees I purchased of you bore perfect fruit this year. Other trees and vines are doing fine. CHARLES W. FLACK, Mt. Oliver Sta., Pa., November, 1918.



PLUM TREES



Lombard Plums—Very Productive

Lombard Plum. Lombard is a great favorite. The tree adapts itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many other varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing tree and exceedingly productive. It is a handsome reddish plum, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. An excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards.

All Prices are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.

German Prune. Medium, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. September. Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite.

Burbank. (Japan Plum.) Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as great hardiness of tree. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty and value as a market variety are unsurpassed. Several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. They bear abundantly at an early age. The fruit is exceedingly beautiful, of fair quality, and is especially desirable for canning. It ripens in midseason.

Abundance. Fruit large, showy, beautiful. For canning it is of greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums, thus adding to its special value.

Live and let live prices in this catalog are as low as good trees can be grown and sold. Everything that enters into the cost of trees has increased in cost.

Blue Damson. This is the old-fashioned damson so well known to our forefathers; blue in color, medium in size; prized very highly for canning and preserving. Ripens late in the season.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark reddish purple, juicy and good. Trees erect, very hardy, and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market. The quality is excellent, and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance.

Shropshire Damson. This variety is a universal favorite because it is enormously productive. The fruit is of good size and, while in no sense a dessert plum, may be eaten out of the hand with relish when fully ripe or after a light frost. This old variety is one of the best of its kind for culinary purposes. Season of ripening late and long.

Niagara. It is reddish purple, large size, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualities.

Grand Duke. This is probably the best late shipping plum and is popular on account of its large size, its prune shape, handsome plum-purple color and firm, meaty flesh; a regular and abundant bearer and unusually free from rot.

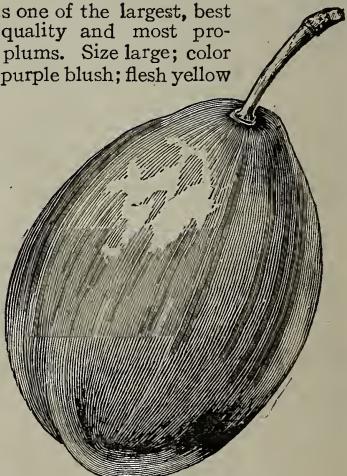
Green's Nursery Co.: I have just received a number of plum trees from your nursery and I will say they are the best trees I have ever received from any nursery. I am more than pleased and when I want more trees I shall know where to send for them. W. P. HUTCHISON.

Reine Claude. (Bavay's Greengage)

Shipper's Pride.

Yellow Egg.

York State. It is one of the largest, best in quality and most productive of all prunes or plums. Size large; color dark blue, covered with purple blush; flesh yellow and delicious; free-stone, ripening the last week in September at Rochester, N. Y. York State prune is a vigorous grower, and is healthy and hardy here at Rochester. It is prune shaped, good size and a splendid seller. There is no more profitable prune for orchard purposes than York State and none more desirable for a home garden, as it is equally valuable for eating fresh out of hand or for canning and preserving. It is also valuable for evaporating, making a product equal to that of the California prunes.



York State Prune



Aside from their culinary attractions and from their taste when first picked from the trees, cherries are among the beautiful objects, therefore the cherry tree in blossom is an attraction to every garden, but more beautiful are the blushing fruits glistening in the summer sun, inviting all who pass to partake freely without price.

Which are your favorite cherries? I am asked. You will find my choice in the varieties named below:

- ✓ *Black Tartarian* is not surpassed.
- ✓ *Bing* and *Lambert* are two new cherries of great value.
- ✓ *Early Richmond* is one of the oldest favorites.
- ✓ *English Morello* has surprised all who have planted it.
- ✓ *Montmorency* has been pronounced king of the red cherries, as *Yellow Spanish* is of the lighter skinned.
- ✓ *Early Richmond* for early, *Montmorency* for late, and *English Morello* for very late, makes a long cherry season.

GREEN'S CHOICE CHERRY TREES

BLACK AND RED SWEET VARIETIES

✓ **Green's Black Tartarian Cherry.** Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency. July.

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau.** (Royal Ann.) Skin pale yellow, richly dotted with deep red. June.

OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT. ASK THOSE WHO HAVE PLANTED OUR TREES.

✓ **Bing Cherry.** Very large size, almost black in color when ripe, of fine quality, very productive, a good shipper.

✓ **Windsor.** Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower; leaves large. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. No cherry of recent years has attracted more attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness; its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities.

Markets are always open for good, clean, well colored fruit of any variety.

RED, ACID OR SOUR VARIETIES

**GREEN'S
NURSERY Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.**

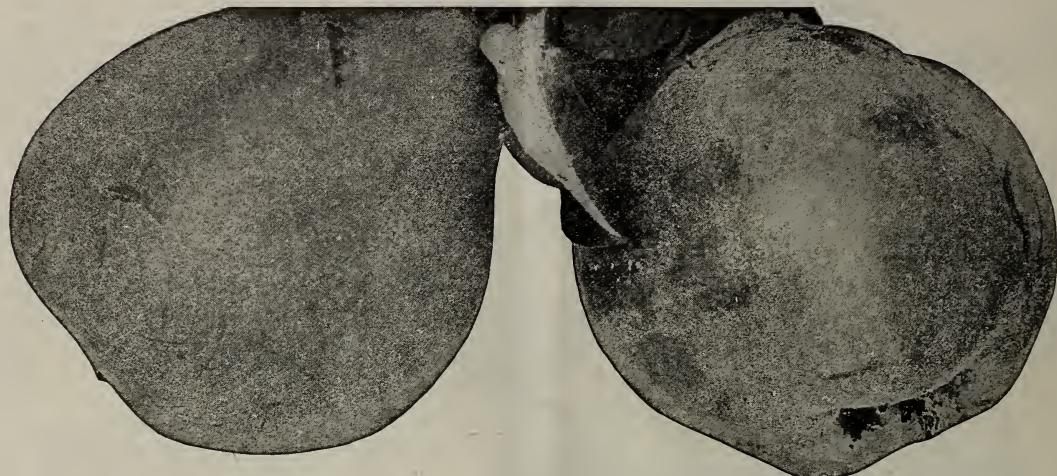
✓ **Montmorency.** "King" of cherries. It is hardy, reliable and productive. In great demand by canning factories. More money has been made with it than with any other variety. Large, bright shining red, acid, midseason. June.

✓ **Early Richmond.** This fruit does not rot upon the trees and can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for hardness and cooking purposes, a great bearer. June.

Will you work with us toward the production of more and better food to make the world a better place in which to live?

✓ **English Morello.** One of the varieties that seem to succeed well with neglect. Fruit dark red, quality good, rich acid flavor, late.

There are few trees more attractive than the cherry, on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms and showy fruit. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. It furnishes a delightful shade and is a clean tree. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. It bears almost every year, and is an early fruitier.



Green's Orange Quince is large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring, very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Good for home use and for market. It is so late in blossoming that there is no danger from frost. Season September and October. This is by far the best variety of quince. There are some varieties that are recognized as standards on account of their superiority. For example, Baldwin in apples, Bartlett in pears, Elberta in peaches, and along with these the Orange takes its place as the undisputed leader of all varieties. No fruit that we know of is so certain to produce a full crop every season. There is always a good demand for quinces, as they are not grown extensively. After having tested at Green's Fruit Farm many kinds of quinces we have decided that so far there is no better quince than the genuine old-fashioned Orange quince. There are, however, different strains. We have been propagating the best strain that we can find, calling it Green's Orange quince. These trees produce beautiful fruit of large size and fine quality.



See the
jolly berry pickers
in a field of raspberries
where are grown the
Syracuse, Herbert,
Columbian,
Plum Farmer, Cuthbert,
St. Regis and Scarff.

For Raspberries,
See Page 41

Opening of Raspberry Picking Season

For Prices on Quinces and Raspberries See First Pages of Catalog

NUT TREES



A Dish of Thomson English Walnuts

Thomson English Walnut. These walnut trees we offer for sale are known as the Thomson. They have been thoroughly acclimated and inured to cold climates by being grown here, subjected to our cold winters. A fairly safe rule in judging as to whether or not your climate and soil are suited to these trees is to plant only on land that will grow the apple or similar fruit successfully, yet where the climate is not too severe to grow and fruit the peach successfully.

The largest bearing orchard of which we have information is owned by Mr. Thomson, and is located a few miles outside of Rochester. It consists of 225 trees planted on 11 acres. The nuts from this orchard sell at prices so profitable that Mr. Thomson's son is planting a large orchard of this variety for himself.

The older and larger the English walnut trees get, the harder they are to transplant, so we do not advise planting trees that are too large.

Black Walnut. The well known black walnut produces heavy crops of large, oily nuts that are relished by all persons who are familiar with them. The tree grows quite fast and its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable. Great interest has been taken of late in the black walnut on account of its wood coming into fashion by furniture makers. It is used largely for gun stocks and it is difficult now to get enough black walnut timber. But in addition to the value of its wood the black walnut is an attractive nut, more highly flavored than any nut I can think of, and most nutritious on account of its oily flesh. We all recall the black walnuts growing on the homestead farm when we were boys.

Japan Walnut. (Siebold.) This is a very hardy variety, will stand 20 degrees below zero without injury, a rapid growing, handsome tree which bears young and abundantly. The shell is but a little thicker than that of the English walnut, the meat of which comes out whole and is of excellent quality. This variety begins to bear when two or three years old.

Butternut. A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet oily and nutritious kernel. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. You well remember the glad days of autumn in boyhood times when you gathered these thick meaty nuts and stored them for winter use. The butternut has never been appreciated. It has been too common and too easily secured. Of late years interest has been revived in the old fashioned butternut, which is most nourishing and appetizing. It bears marvelous quantities of nuts of large size.

Hazelnut. (Filbert.) Hazelnuts are very easy to grow, in fact can be grown far easier than potatoes or wheat. They are perfectly hardy and will struggle along in spite of neglect. They bear early and abundantly. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, the condition indicated by the browning of the edges of the husks. Every city and country home should have some of these trees.

The United States Government Advises Planting Black Walnut Trees Freely, Largely on Account of the Valuable Wood Used for Airplanes and Gun Stocks. Plant Also for Nuts.

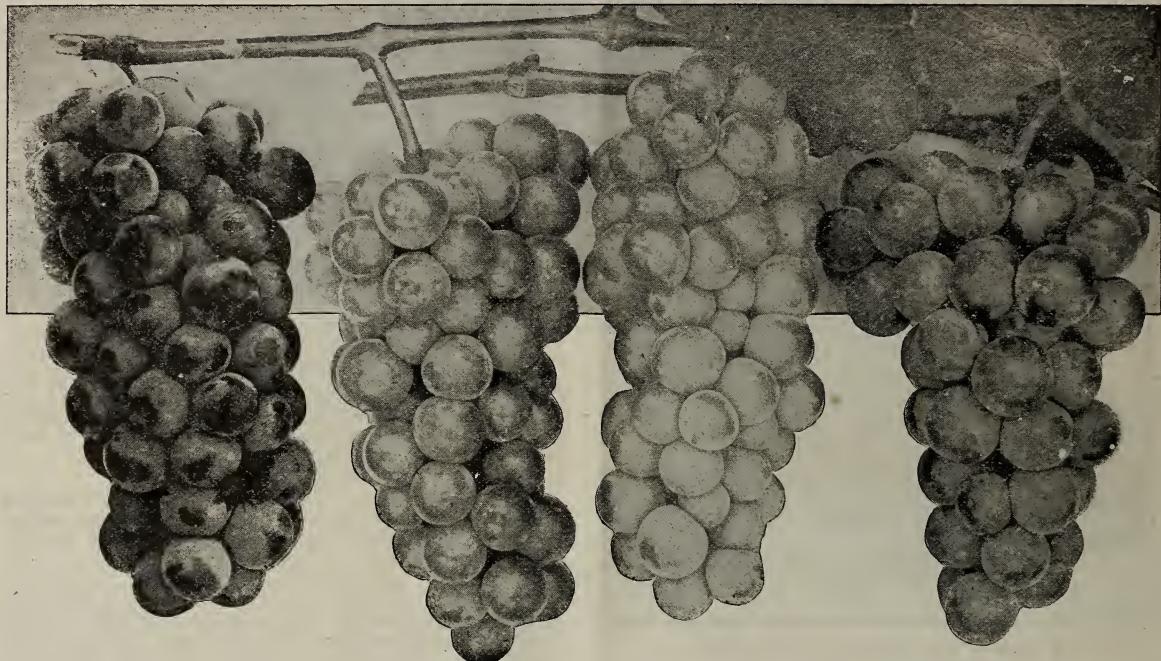
American Sweet Chestnut. By far the most popular variety of chestnut. Nuts of this variety are of large size, very sweet with nutty flavor. This chestnut is a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, making a most beautiful specimen for the lawn. The tree succeeds on any fairly well drained soil, also on stony land where little else will grow. No collection of nut trees is complete without some of this variety.

Get the best—They cost less. Start right, buy of Green, the grower.



Burr and Nuts of American Sweet Chestnut

For Prices on All Nut Trees See First Pages of Catalog



Worden (Black)

Lucile (Red)

Niagara (White)

Concord (Black)

GRAPE VINES

Worden. (Black.) This is a seedling of the Concord and while its berries and bunches are larger and the fruit is of better quality, it is not as good a keeper and does not ship as well to distant markets. It is a superior variety for home use and for nearby markets, and on account of its high quality and large size usually brings a higher price than Concord. For home use we know of no grape of greater value. Fruit ripens one or two weeks earlier than Concord.

Lucile. (Red.) In vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness this variety is not surpassed by any other. Its crops exceed those of Concord and it has never been known to winter kill in the grape regions of New York; its fruit and foliage are very nearly immune to fungus; bunches and berries medium to large; skin thin but tough; bright in color. This variety is a good shipper, the flesh is pulpy, quality is good with an exceedingly pleasing foxy flavor.

Diamond. (White.) A beautiful, high quality, white grape, rivaling the Niagara in popularity. It is higher in quality than the Niagara but not quite as productive.

Keeping Grapes. Many people have difficulty in keeping grapes through the winter months. When stored in the cellar in ordinary ten or twenty pound baskets, they will remain in good eatable condition without further attention for a month, after which the stems dry up and the berries shrink and sometimes mold and rot. The old method of keeping grapes through the winter was to dip the end of the stem in wax, which prevented the stem from drying. Then the clusters were laid on shelves only one bunch thick and kept in as cool a room as possible.

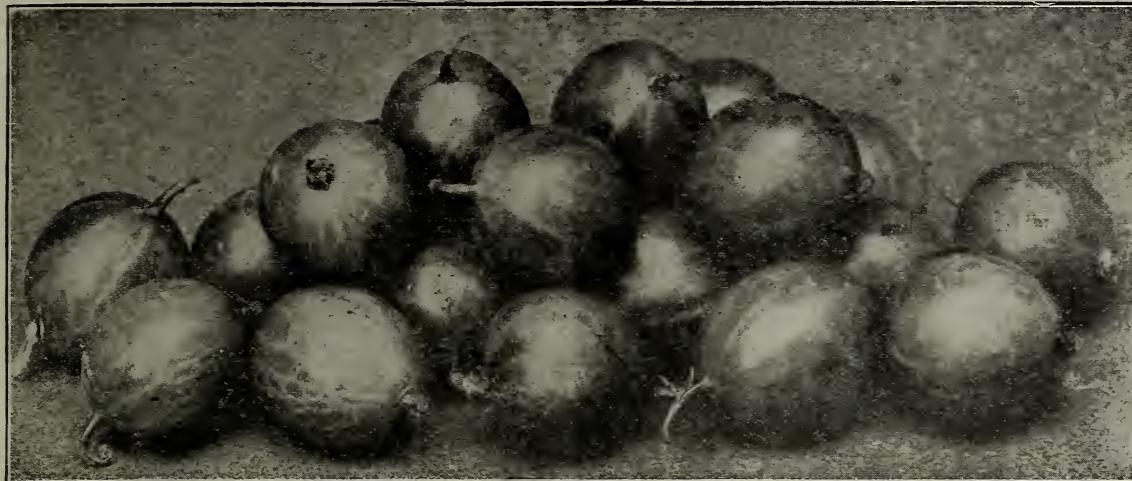
Niagara. (White.) This is the leading American white grape, holding the rank among the grapes of this color the Concord does among the black varieties. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet. This variety is prized by many on account of its foxy taste and aroma. The Niagara makes a handsome and showy fruit and for this reason sells very readily on the market, commanding a good price.

Concord. (Black.) This is the leading black variety and the most widely grown grape on this continent. Fruit ripens in midseason with the Niagara. Grape juice is made almost entirely from Concords, and owing to the productiveness of this variety it can be produced so cheaply that no other grape can compete with it either for this purpose or as a market variety.

Delaware. (Red.) This is the highest quality American grape grown and is prized on account of its extreme hardiness. It will grow and produce fruit in sections where all but the most hardy vines will fail. It is a good shipper, and being red in color is very attractive.

Brighton. (Red.) Fruit ripens a little earlier than Concord; bunches large, shouldered; berries large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, melting, very good in quality; vine vigorous and hardy, producing good crops.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received the grape vines in good shape and am very well pleased with them. IVY BREWER, Delmont, Pa.



Downing Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

Downing Gooseberry. Do you know that its productiveness, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew? It is recommended as proof against mildew. Free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive and unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles. We recommend planting them between the rows of trees in an orchard. They will pay the expense of bringing it to maturity. If gooseberries are planted for home use alone, the fruit will remain on the bushes in nice condition for several weeks and can be picked as needed.—C. A. Green.

Chautauqua Gooseberry. Very large, one of the best. Superior quality and very productive.

You can pay the expense of bringing your orchard into bearing by planting gooseberry bushes between the rows of trees. Or you can keep your family well supplied with fresh or preserved fruits by planting a few bushes in your garden.

Gooseberries are the second earliest fruit ready for market. The demand is constantly increasing as more are being preserved every year. The returns from gooseberries are very satisfactory, as the expense of cultivation is light. Two-year-old bushes the third year after planting should produce 200 bushels per acre, increasing to 400 bushels the fifth year. Gooseberries do best on a cool, damp, rich soil, and should be pruned each spring so as to give the new wood a chance.

C. A. Green says that the gooseberry is the largest yielder of all the small fruits. He will not say that you can get so many bushels per acre as you would of potatoes, but you can get very nearly such a yield. No fruits can be gathered so easily as gooseberries. We simply, with gloved hands, strip the gooseberries and the leaves off together. We never bother to pick one gooseberry at a time, but rasp them off by double handfuls, one man being able to pick a big load of berries in a day. Later, at our convenience, we run the gooseberries through the fanning mill, which blows out any leaves or stems that may have accumulated. In place of the fanning mill a stiff breeze will blow out most of the leaves in the gooseberries as hastily gathered.

GROWING GOOSEBERRIES

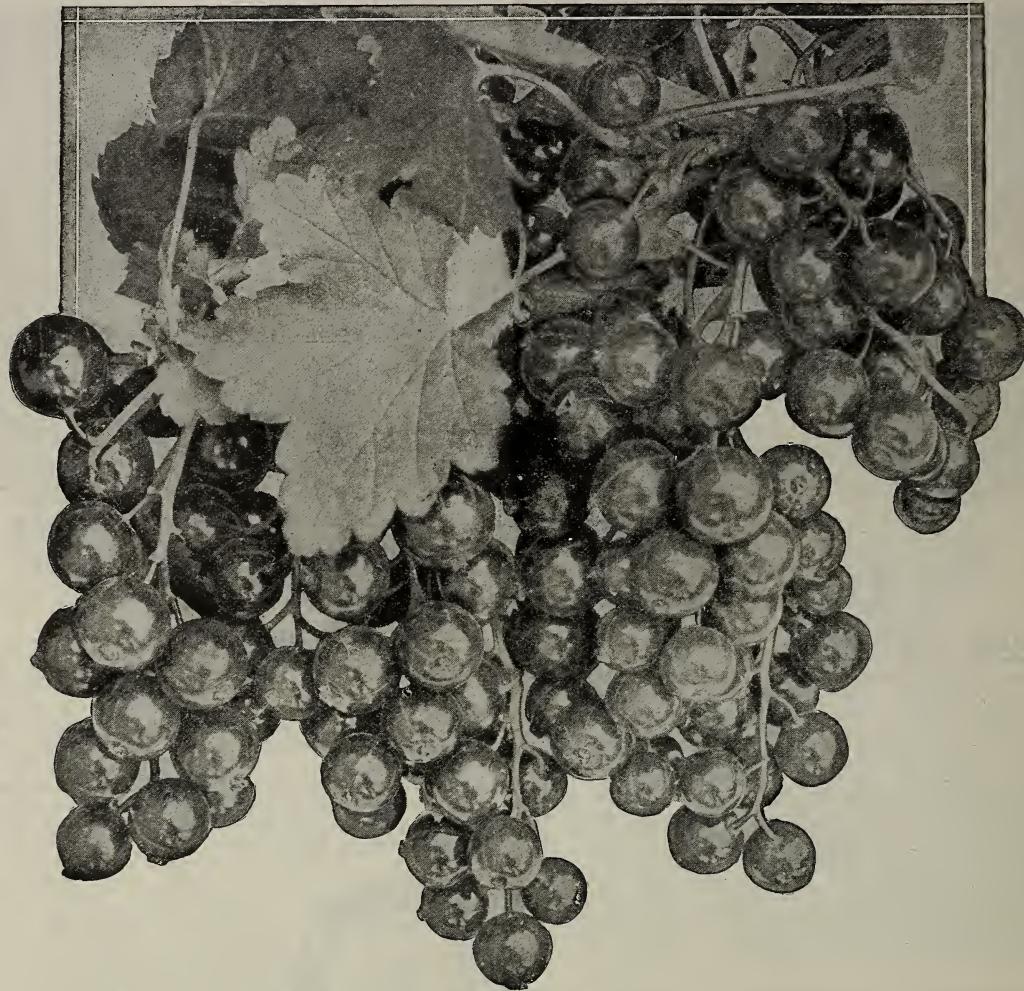
The gooseberry is a neglected fruit. The market is rarely over-supplied with this fruit, and a reason for this is that it can be gathered and marketed through a long season instead of all having to be harvested and sold at one time. The green berries sell readily almost as soon as they are large enough to be picked and bring then the best prices of the season, but this is equalized by the fact that later on they are much larger and a bush will then yield more quarts. By all means give them a trial, at least large enough to provide a generous supply for the home.

Green's business has been done from the start on a cash basis, patrons sending cash with order. We could not have sold superior stock at the low prices we offer by any other method than this cash method.



Green's Nursery Co.: Received shipment of nursery stock containing 245 gooseberries and 400 raspberries in good condition. Although this shipment was on the road two days less than one month, it came through without heating and will say that whoever packed that shipment surely knew his business. HELMUTH E. BRENDMUHL, Moorhead, Minn., May 9, 1917.

Parcel Post Stock is our smallest size, but good thrifty stock. Express and freight are our best or larger grades.



Diploma—Received World's Fair Diploma as Best and Largest Currant

CURRANT BUSHES

Diploma Currant. (Received World's Fair Diploma.) The best and largest of all currants. Very vigorous grower and most productive red currant. Season medium late.—C. A. Green.

W. C. Barry says: "Diploma currant is large, solid and of good quality. It will be valuable for its size and solidity."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman says: "Diploma currant was exhibited by Jacob Moore at the Pan-American, 1901. I was a judge of the first exhibit there. It was my duty and pleasure to examine carefully five baskets of this currant, sent at different dates for a month, some on branches as grown. Diploma currant is of attractive appearance, both clusters and berries being very large. The quality is good. It is a currant of unusual promise."

The proprietor of a fruit store in McKeepsort, Pa., wired our fruit farm: "Saw your Diploma currants in Pittsburg. Can handle 30 crates daily as long as season lasts. The currants are immense. Answer."

A point in favor of general growing of currants is that no special location is required for the business, as in growing grapes, peaches or plums. The currant thrives wherever the apple grows and is about as cosmopolitan in its habits and demands.

Why not plant small fruits. They are as easy to grow as vegetables, and you get reasonably quick results.

Green's Nursery Co.: The currant bushes I ordered of you came to hand fine and dandy, and sure look like the real goods. GEORGE W. WINNIETT, New York City, Nov. 11, 1918.

For Prices on All Currants See First Pages of Catalog



Red Cross—Sweetest Currant Ever Produced

Red Cross Currant.

Do you know that Red Cross is the sweetest currant ever produced? It is natural to connect sourness with all red currants, since, as a rule, red currants are exceedingly acid, but Red Cross currant is an exception to the ordinary rule, being the sweetest currant. In making currant jellies, or in preparing currants in other ways, remember the Red Cross currant requires only half the sugar that many other currants require owing to its natural sweetness and fine flavor. Green's receipts from one-half acre Red Cross in 1903, \$537.00; 1904, \$482.88. This season (1918), 3,897 lbs. picked of Red Cross and Diploma sold for \$280.00

Red Cross currant is a vigorous grower and requires plenty of room. Plants can be set not less than three feet apart in the row. The rows should be sixfeet apart; as with the planting of all kinds of fruits the soil should be carefully prepared and made fine before planting currants and gooseberries; remember that coarse lumpy ground cannot nourish the roots of any plant nor keep them from dying out and perishing. This is the principal reason why it is easier to transplant on sandy soil than on clayey soil. Cut back each plant one-half its length at planting. In future years thin out the branches somewhat, removing a few of the old branches each year, but the currant and gooseberry will bear abundantly without any trimming.

Fay's Prolific. Of large size, fine flavor, red in color. Universally recommended by those who have had experience with it.

Wilder. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color. Ripens at the same time as Fay's.

The superintendent of Green's Fruit Farm reports that currants, taking one year with another, are the most profitable of the small fruits. Currants meet with a ready sale and the prices seem to be increasing each year. While strawberries must be picked the day they are ripe, the picking of currants can be deferred without injury to the currants. This is an argument in favor of currant growing, as all of these fruits ripen at a busy season.

Perfection Currant. It is an upright, strong grower, thickly covered with clusters of large fruit.

In setting out currant bushes, one should be careful to select a place where there is plenty of light and air.

White Grane Currant. This is the best of all white currants.

Black Champion. One of the best black currants yet introduced; excellent quality and flavor. We are allowed to ship black currants only into New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.



Blowers—Mammoth Blackberry

BLACKBERRY BUSHES

Blowers Blackberry. "The Giant of all Blackberries." A large clear bright berry of exceptionally good quality, with no perceptible core when fully developed. The fruit is sweet, the flavor is pleasant without being peculiar. This is a first-class shipper, standing up well in the market for several days. The season of ripening is from the middle of July until frost, with the bulk of the crop maturing in August. It is a hardy variety. The bushes are upright growers, are very hardy and enormously productive. One single plant has the record of producing 2,600 berries. One of our patrons writes that his plantation of Blowers blackberries averaged over \$300 per acre.

One blackberry grower writes: "The Blowers blackberry has produced 2,720 quarts on one-third acre."

Blackberries require large space to develop properly, and to give opportunity to cultivate and pick. The rows should not be less than eight feet apart, with the plants about three feet apart in the rows.

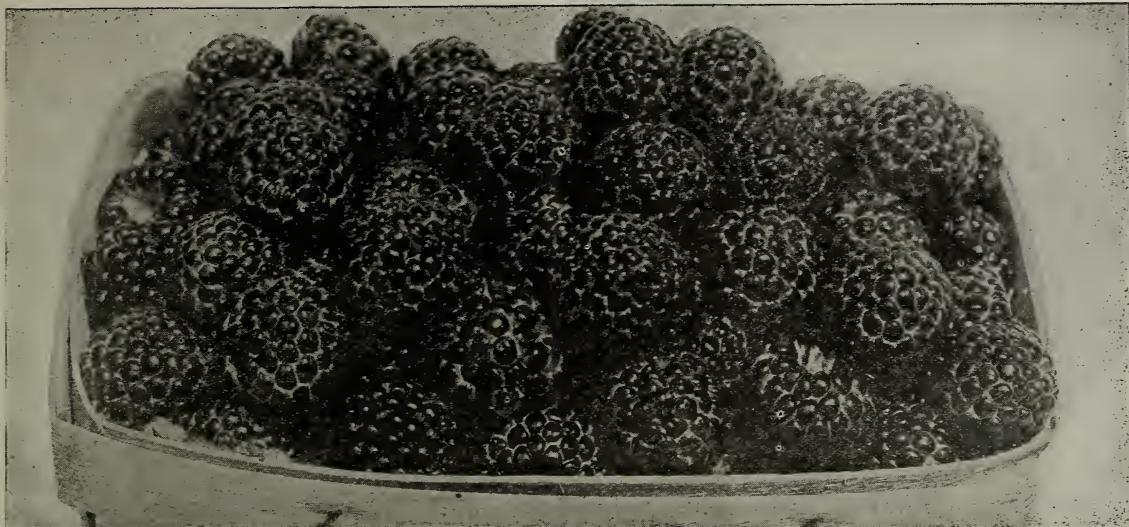
Green's Nursery Co.: My place is known in all Valley Stream for its fruit and most all of it came from your place during the last twelve years.
LOUIS H. RULLMANN, Valley Stream, N. Y., October 9, 1918.

Green's New Hardy Blackberry. This blackberry was discovered by our superintendent about ten years ago. We have since been fruiting it at Green's Fruit Farm and testing it. It has proved to be large, hardy, productive, vigorous and desirable in every way. It is of high quality, tender to the core.

Snyder Blackberry. This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where some other varieties have entirely failed, it proved itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the first consideration, because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all localities. Not the largest. With good culture it is large enough to satisfy all. The severest frost does not bite it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good.

We have grown the Blowers blackberry for a long time. I do not think I ever saw a blackberry go ahead of the Blowers blackberry for yield, size of fruit and late ripening. Plants of Blowers blackberry have always been in great demand.—A. R. WHEELOCK.

For Prices on All Blackberries See First Pages of Catalog



RASPBERRY BUSHES

Plum Farmer. (Black.) Do you know that this is one of the largest and best of the blackcap raspberries? At Green's Fruit Farm it has not been surpassed in size or productiveness. It ripens early and quickly. The fruit is of enormously large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price.

Herbert. (Red.) Not excelled as the hardiest, most beautiful red raspberry. It originated in Canada, and has withstood without injury 40 degrees below zero. The cane of the Herbert is very strong and vigorous; the leaves large and healthy; it is claimed never to have been affected with diseases of any kind. Fruit oblong, very bright red, largest of all. It is firm, sweet, subacid, juicy, and of good flavor, quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. An exceptionally fine variety both for garden and commercial planting.

New York State Experiment Station says: "It is twenty-five years since the Herbert red raspberry came to light and it has been grown more or less in New York for ten years, yet in this time it has not attained the popularity it deserves."

Cuthbert Red. Large, Productive, Attractive. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and command good prices.

St. Regis (Ranere). This is one of the most notable everbearing red raspberries ever introduced. It commences to ripen early and continues to fruit until fall. The fruit is a bright crimson color of large size, rich and sweet.

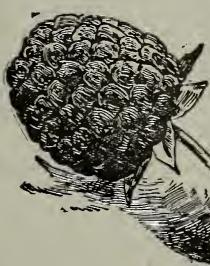
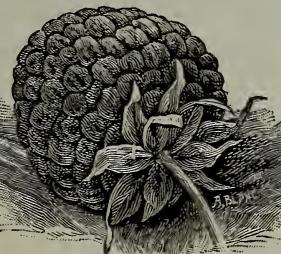
Columbian. A strong grower, unexcelled for productiveness and desirable for canning. At Green's Fruit Farm nine rows, 150 feet long, yielded 66 bushels. Color, reddish purple.

Scarff Mammoth Black Raspberry.

A very productive variety of black raspberry, absolutely hardy. Canes free from disease and strong upright growers, a trifle larger in size than Cumberland.

The Syracuse Red Raspberry. This is the greatest raspberry. It has no superior. It was introduced by us. The demand for plants was so great every plant we had was ordered, utterly exhausting the supply so that last year we were compelled to withdraw it entirely from the catalog. This year we have been able to preserve enough plants to propagate a moderate supply, but not enough to offer in quantities of over ten plants of this berry. The Syracuse red raspberry does not propagate rapidly as does the Cuthbert, therefore the price for plants can never be as low as the price of other varieties. Our patrons have written us that the few plants ordered by

them of Syracuse have yielded the largest and finest fruit they ever saw. These patrons would like to buy more Syracuse plants and ask for explanations as to why they have not been recently catalogued. The explanation is given above. It is more than double the size of other varieties. It is an abundant bearer. The color is bright red. It is of superior quality. It is hardy in western New York. It wintered safely during the winter of 1917-18, which was a severe test of its hardiness. It bears during a long season. Taking this variety altogether it is the greatest raspberry the world has ever known.





STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Corsican Strawberry. (Perfect flowering.) Mid-season. Biggest berry on earth. This is C. A. Green's favorite strawberry. It is the biggest, the brightest and best in color; a great yielder and producer. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds, and even neglect of cultivation. At our exhibit at New York State Fair, a fruit grower stood in front of our sign, which read, "A patron writes us that he has made \$590.00 per acre from strawberries." We thought that possibly he thought this was an exaggeration, but in reply to our inquiry to that effect, he stated that he did not think we told half the story and that he was making \$1,000.00 per acre from his strawberries. There are thousands of varieties of strawberries; we only name a few of the very selected ones which have been fully tried out and tested and found to be the best. All of them are perfect flowering, and do not need another variety planted with them.

IMPORTANT.—Strawberries are too perishable to ship by freight.

In Planting for the Home, Do Not Omit the Small Fruits

The strawberry is the poor man's berry. He who has but a small village lot can make more money by growing strawberries there for sale than by devoting the land to any other purpose. He who has several acres on a farm cannot do better than to plant strawberries to supply his immediate neighbors, or villages ten to fifteen miles away, also the farmers.

Green's Nursery Company: Received the trees and they were as fine and as good as some I have paid a much higher price for and so well packed. The Corsican strawberry plants were the largest I have ever seen. If berries are anything like the plants I shall want more. SHERMAN U. BOWERS, Falls City, Nebraska, April 17, 1917.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry. (Perfect flowering.) Early. A heavy cropper of best quality berries with clean, healthy foliage which has no tendency to rust. Berries are very large. Plants of this variety must not be expected as large as Corsican plants, as it is a lighter grower.

FALL AND SUMMER PLANTING

We receive a lot of inquiries for strawberry plants for setting in the summer and fall. As a rule, strawberries planted in summer and fall do not give satisfaction unless pot-grown plants are set, and these plants are so expensive to produce that we do not grow them any more. We recommend planting strawberries in the spring.

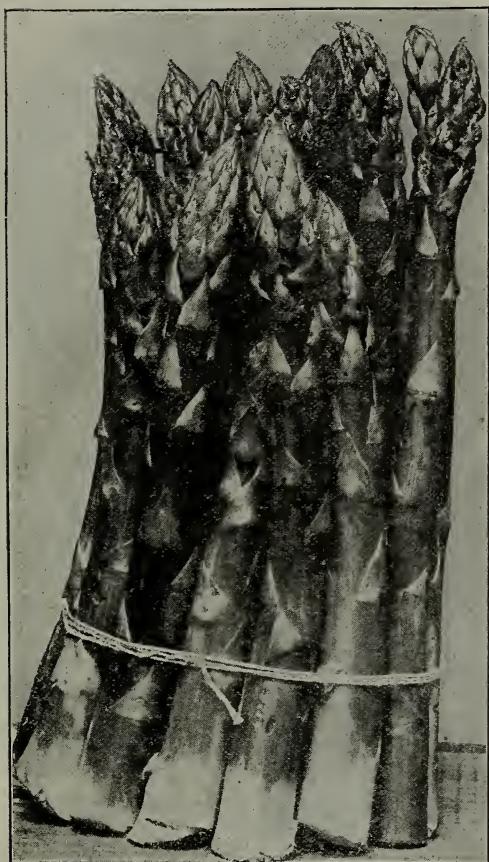
PLANT MORE SMALL FRUITS

Less plantations of small fruits have been made during the last few years than formerly. The result is that prices of red and black raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and other small fruits have greatly increased all over the country. The prices for these berries now make it exceedingly profitable to produce them. The truth is, there are not enough grown to supply the demand fully. Bear in mind that the canning houses are consuming a large quantity of small fruits every year. They are using far more than in past years for jams, marmalades, for canning and for fruit juices. Another new source of consumption of small fruits is in the great factories that manufacture fruit syrup for soda fountains. While these new sources enter the field as competitors in purchasing small fruits, the supply from families who patronize the groceries continues.

Those who have planted or are about to plant an orchard may well consider the importance of planting small fruits between the rows of young trees or in a plantation by themselves. These small fruits will come quickly into bearing and give the planter much needed revenue while he is waiting for his orchard to come into bearing. Small fruits are the poor man's berries. The poor man can secure ready money from a little patch of strawberries in his garden.

For Prices on All Strawberries See First Pages of Catalog

GARDEN ROOTS



Our Asparagus

Mr. C. A. Green: I received the asparagus and am well pleased with it. It is growing nicely. C. W. KISSLING, Urbana, Ohio.

Have you a bed of pieplant in your garden? If not do not fail to start a bed this spring. I prefer to plant a solid row of pieplant running. Pieplant is one of the most easily transplanted of all plants. It is sure to grow, and once planted will continue to produce an abundant supply for the family for life. The richer the ground the more luxuriant the growth, and the longer the stalks.

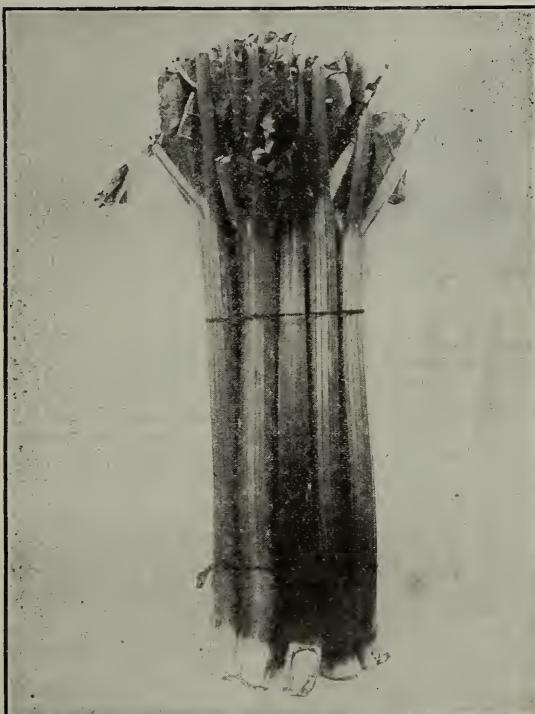
Linnaeus Rhubarb. We have millions of well-rooted rhubarb plants for sale. When spring opens, the human system needs an acid. Fruits have not yet supplied these acids, therefore rhubarb, or pieplant, is the main source. Those who eat pieplant pie and sauce freely are greatly benefited. Do you realize what excellent sauce can be made of rhubarb? Set 15 to 18 inches apart, in the row. For ornament alone it pays to plant it. This is the best variety.

Palmetto Asparagus. This is a large growing variety particularly delicious in quality. No home garden can be complete without it. Asparagus is one of the greatest garden delicacies, coming in at a season when there is no competitor. When once planted this will continue to produce abundantly for life. The plants late in the season are objects of great beauty, and are worth growing for their beauty. Palmetto asparagus is valuable for its health-giving properties. It is also appetizing and is a rare delicacy for any table.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus. No vegetable is so attractive to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus. No vegetable is more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits. It is difficult to account for its cultivation being neglected. In country gardens it is rarely to be found, although so healthful and nutritious; yet everyone should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

Giant Argenteuil Asparagus. (New.) A large, tender and delicious variety. A rapid grower and desirable in every respect.

Sage. (Holt's Mammoth.) The leaves of this plant are used extensively for flavoring dressing and sauces.



Linnaeus Rhubarb—Pieplant

For Prices on All Garden Roots See First Pages of Catalog

ORNAMENTAL TREES



American Elm, Monarch of Trees

American Elm.

The American elm is not only one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees and one most easily transplanted and sure to live if properly treated, but also one of the longest lived, one that makes the least rubbish upon the lawn, and one that thrives in almost any soil. It will succeed in the swamp and on the hillside, or on the slopes of the mountain. Its timber is prized more highly each year, being hard and tough and taking a good polish. The shape of the elm is more often upright, but in many instances the tops are flat. Sometimes the branches extend nearly to the ground, while in other instances there is a tall trunk under the top, but however trained—and trees can be trained to grow in any method we may desire—it is an object of beauty. There are more elm trees planted along our streets and highways than any other one variety. This on account of its dense green foliage. They make very desirable lawn trees. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of our American trees.

It has been declared by many, and particularly by European travelers, the most beautiful American tree. I do not know that they have the American elm in Europe. The European elm differs from the American elm.

The elm is a persistent grower. If our farms were abandoned my opinion is that they would soon be filled with an elm tree forest. I see evidence of this in the line fences bounding our farms, where the elm trees of late years have sprung up from seed and have made vigorous growth, adding greatly to the beauty of the landscape. In addition to its marvelous beauty the elm is valuable for its timber, which is hard and tough but somewhat liable to warp if not protected when curing or drying.

Notice the low price we have made for elm trees as given on the first pages of this catalog. When you can buy elm trees at the nursery for less than it costs to go into the woods and dig them, you are surely getting a bargain. I know of elm trees that could not be bought for a thousand dollars. These trees are so beautiful people go many miles out of their way to see them. The elm is a rapid grower and is a clean tree. It does not litter up the yard. When the Baltimore oriole builds its nest it looks around for an elm tree. The elm succeeds in almost all locations, in high and dry or in low, wet soil. It is a leader among the more beautiful of American forest trees.

Green's Nursery Co.:—The trees I ordered of you came very promptly and what is more were in splendid shape despite the fact that they were en route for eighteen days, and here is part of the secret, they were properly packed. I heeled them in and set out a few every day before going to the city and I do not think I ever saw trees so anxious to grow. They started to make root from the time I heeled them in, and started right off as soon as planted, and are growing beautifully. They were splendid trees and I am proud of them.

Some years ago I bought some American elm trees and planted in front of my city home. They are now sturdy and beautiful trees. I had planted trees there twice before but never could get them to live. It proved to me that Green's trees live.

At that time I also received as premium one Chas. A. Green's grape. It was a small plant but grew to an immense vine, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is still growing.

I shall want some more trees this fall.—Wm. L. TAYLOR, Virginia Beach, Va., July 1, 1918.



Norway Maple



Silver Maple



Paul's Scarlet Thorn

Norway Maple. If you see in your walks or drives a maple tree with roundish and compact top, having an unusually prosperous and healthy appearance, with an abundance of broad and bright green leaves, you may suspect that you are looking upon a Norway maple, which is quite distinct from the sugar maple which is more upright in growth. The bark of the Norway maple is smoother and the tree is inclined to have a straighter growth of trunk. It is one of the hardiest ornamental shade trees, and one of the most beautiful. A noble variety both in growth and form. Very popular for shade and ornament and with its broad, showy leaves has many admirers.

The Norway maple is the most vigorous grower of all the maples. There is no tree more extensively used for the ornamentation of public highways in cities and villages than the Norway maple. It is one of the hardiest of trees, succeeding anywhere. It is easily transplanted.

Do not think that you can save time by planting overlarge trees of the Norway maple or of other ornamental trees. My experience is that trees of moderate size are most desirable for planting upon the margin of streets or as ornaments of your home grounds. Trees of moderate size can be shipped and transplanted with little risk of loss. They should be planted a little deeper than you would plant an apple or pear tree. The branches should be cut back about half their length the same as we advise for fruit trees.

Norway maple is entirely distinct from sugar maple, differing from it in many ways but particularly in forming a more dense and compact head. It is a faster grower than the sugar maple.

All Prices are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Nursery Co.: Our shipment of trees and plants received O. K., but I wanted to thank you for the nice stock and tell you in what good condition it came. We sure can recommend Green's goods to any one. R. H. COVERT, Alliance, Ohio, April 25, 1918.

Silver Maple. (Scarlet Maple.) This is a very beautiful ornamental tree and is in great demand for street, lawn and park planting. It is one of the easiest trees to transplant and a remarkably fast grower, thrives equally well in well drained or low swampy locations. The foliage is of an attractive, silvery color and the tree is bell shaped.

Sugar or Rock Maple. This native tree of ours is a universal favorite for street planting, and a desirable one everywhere.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Schwedlerii. (Red Leaved Maple.)

American Linden or Basswood.

Purple Leaved Birch.

Purple Leaved Plum. (Prunus Pissardi.)

Double Flowering Plum. (Prunus Triloba.)

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch.

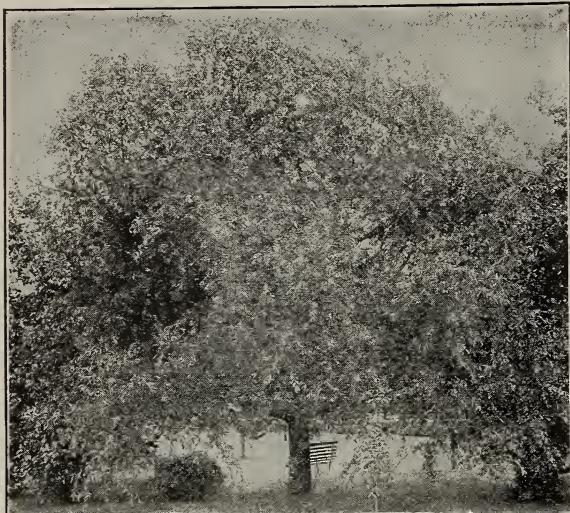
You will find a Hardy Catalpa both an excellent ornamental as well as a beautiful shade tree

Mountain Ash.

Catalpa Bungei. (Umbrella Catalpa.)

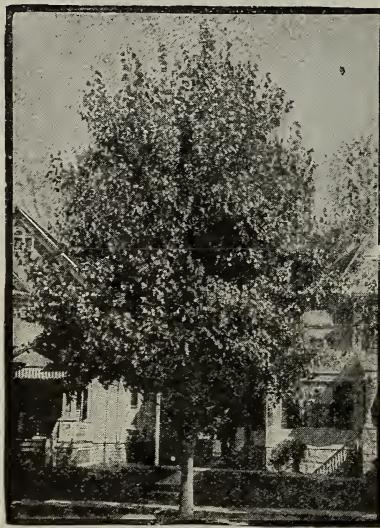
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.

Birch (European).



Golden Willow

Golden Willow. This willow can be grown either as a tree or, by cutting back annually, can be grown as a shrub. It is especially desirable on account of its golden colored bark. It is conspicuous in all seasons, but particularly so in winter.



Carolina Poplar

Carolina Poplar. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season, and thus making fine avenues in a few years. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow in any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Very useful for planting as a screen to shut out unattractive buildings.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY—The great question with land owners is how to make money from the crops grown upon the farm, be it large or small. I know nothing more profitable than the planting of fruit trees or fruit plants. I have in mind a small plantation of the strawberry, raspberry or blackberry, since they commence bearing fruit so soon after planting, but fruit trees of all kinds, well cared for, are equally profitable.

Green's Nursery Co.: The hundred golden willows received and they are large and beautiful beyond wildest expectations. O. G. EVERETT, Decatur, Michigan, November 19, 1918.



Lombardy Poplar

Lombardy Poplar. This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outline of most other trees.

Flowering Thorns. The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn and will thrive in any dry soil.

We offer Paul's Double Scarlet and Double White Thorns.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut. A very beautiful tree with deep green foliage and showy red flowers; is not as rapid a grower as the White Horse Chestnut.

White Flowering Horse Chestnut.

Green's Nursery Company: Please send me your catalog of trees and small fruits, berries, etc. The trees and grape vines I bought of you last spring have grown fine all summer, and best of all I am very much pleased with them and with my dealings with you. JAMES VAN LENTEN, Box 57, Lincoln Park, N.J.

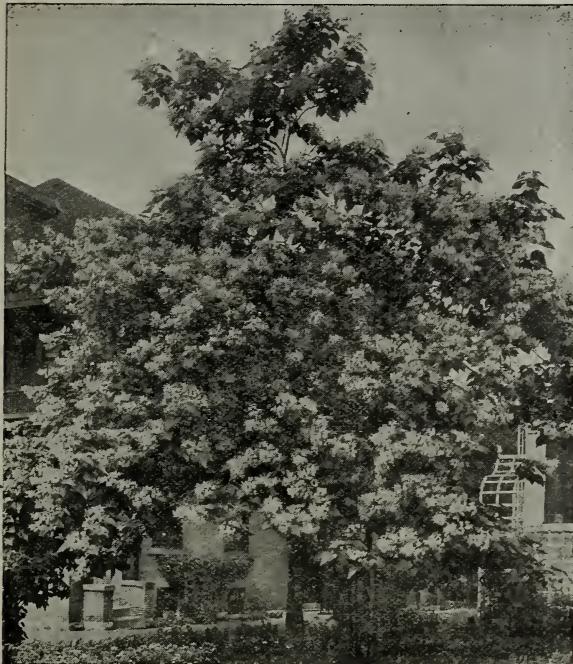
Green's Nursery Co.: Four years ago I purchased from you about 1700 fruit trees, all of which proved AI trees and 99% grew. R. A. STAUFFER, Athens, Pa., July 15, 1918.

In driving around the city of Rochester, N. Y., on October 27th, I found beautiful homes on which were planted hedge rows and clumps of dwarf barberry. My wife and I agreed that this is one of the most attractive shrubs known to man. Every leaf of the dwarf barberry was a bright, deep red, as beautiful as seen from the road as roses. We could scarcely persuade ourselves that these leaves of the barberry were not red flowers. Some of the dwarf barberry were planted in beds. Others were single plants which had broadened out wide and were objects of great beauty. But it was in the hedge rows of dwarf barberry that the greatest display was made. A single bush of dwarf barberry will brighten a large home lawn. Plant it as you would plant a bright red flowering bush unsurpassed by any other ornamental plant. Its deep red berries hold on all winter.

Russian Mulberry. Desirable for ornament and shade. A favorite on account of its beautiful cut foliage and fruit. A worthy tree for ornament. The berries have some medicinal properties. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. The fruit ripens and falls off daily, often continuing to ripen and fall for three or four weeks.

Poultry are very fond of the mulberry, and thrive on it. It is a well shaped and attractive tree with attractive foliage. I advise every reader to have a few Russian mulberries growing on his place, not only for its beauty and shade but for its fruit. Many people enjoy eating the fruit, and it may be made into pies and sauces where other berry fruit is scarce.

One large mulberry tree will furnish, perhaps, ten bushels or more of mulberries, which cost absolutely nothing, since the tree itself is beautiful and furnishes an attractive shade.



Hardy Catalpa

Hardy Catalpa. (*Speciosa.*) One of the most showy flowering trees and is noted for its rapid and vigorous growth. Its foliage is heartshaped and downy. Its flowers are compound panicles, almost pure white, but tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. It is highly ornamental and useful. Its timber is highly prized for fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing marvelous durability. The catalpa tree can be made compact in its growth of head by shearing back the ends of the branches each year, a process which we advise with many kinds of ornamental trees and particularly with ornamental shrubs.

Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, described it as follows: "It looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark massive foliage."

Of late years the hardy catalpa has attracted attention for the beauty of its blossoms and for its hardiness. It has a tendency towards wide spread of branches, which can be avoided by cutting back the leading top branches for a year or two of its early life.

For that shade tree you are needing—why not order a Norway maple, one of the most beautiful and hardy of ornamental trees.



Russian Mulberry

EVERGREENS AND HEDGES



Norway Spruce in Group, Most Beautiful

Norway Spruce. This is the most desirable evergreen tree for all purposes and most popular. It is suitable for planting as an ornamental tree in groups around a large estate or park, as a windbreak to protect an orchard, farmhouse or other buildings, or as a hedge fence to divide fields. The Norway spruce comes from northern Europe where it attains a greater height than other forest trees, sometimes growing as high as 125 feet. But by shearing off the ends of the branches each season it can be dwarfed to any size that you may desire. It bears transplanting better than most evergreens and has greater endurance and ability to withstand severe climates. I do not favor transplanting large trees of Norway spruce or any other evergreen. Bear in mind that the smaller the evergreen tree the safer it is to transplant.

If any tree can be called "universal" the Norway spruce comes nearest to the requirements. It is extremely hardy and will grow on all kinds of soil and under all conditions. This tree will grow in crevices of rocks and on hillsides where it would be impossible for other trees to get necessary nourishment. This is the variety of evergreen usually sold for Christmas trees, and there is good profit in growing Norway spruce for this purpose, as they can be grown on waste land. When planted on the lawn or about the house as a single specimen Norway spruce is an elegant tree of lofty growth in pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, its lower branches sweeping the ground, when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. I know of no more beautiful sight in nature than a Norway spruce tree with its branches bent down with a burden of snow. While the Norway spruce is attractive and conspicuous even as a small tree, it increases in beauty with every year of its life. It is during the winter months that the spruce is conspicuous upon the lawn.

It can be planted when small as a border for large growing beds, or it can be planted at intervals along the borders of the flowering beds for winter ornament. When the snow covers the earth like a blanket the evergreen foliage of the Norway spruce brightens up the grounds and makes us forget the dreariness of winter. Were its value known as it merits, there would not be enough in stock in all the nurseries in the

United States to supply the demand. For hedges and wind-breaks there is nothing superior to the Norway spruce. We have a large supply of beautiful trees of various sizes which we offer at bargain price.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

The beauty of evergreens is indisputable. Even in summer time the evergreens are as attractive as any tree, but it is in winter time particularly that the evergreen tree is fully appreciated. You will notice the beauty of evergreens in approaching the wild swamp lands where the deciduous trees, the maples, beeches, elms and birches look as though dead, whereas the evergreens scattered here and there revel in their beauty and give the woodland the appearance of life and vitality. If you had never heard of a tree that holds its foliage bright and green throughout the winter months and should come upon a forest of them in midwinter, your surprise would be great.

The evergreen most commonly planted and one of the most hardy and easy to transplant and to train in any shape, size or height desired, is the Norway spruce, which is never so beautiful as when laden down with wreaths of snow during the winter months. Evergreens are easily transplanted. There is one thing particularly that must be observed in the planting and handling of evergreens and that is, that being in full leaf when dug and being planted, they should not be exposed to the sun and wind. In planting an evergreen you are planting a tree in full leaf and should take this fact into consideration.

United States Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Virginia, April 22, 1918.

Green's Nursery Co.:

Receipt is acknowledged of shipment of evergreens, etc. The order arrived in first class condition, was splendidly packed and the trees were larger and better than I had anticipated. The order was in transit only for about two and one-half days, which is rather remarkable under present congested railroad conditions. Inasmuch as this order was an excellent one in all respects, I think it no more than your due that this letter should be sent you.

JOHN B. FAY, JR.



Hedge of California Privet, Not Excelled in Beauty

California Privet. The best of all hardy hedge plants. The city of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the most beautiful in the world. On almost every lot California privet hedges are planted to divide one lot from another. This privet hedge is also planted in front of most houses adjacent to the street. The privet hedge is easily kept at any height desired. This hedge holds its foliage nearly all winter. It is almost an evergreen.

California privet is used in place of wire and board fences, as it not only makes a more desirable and beautiful fence, but is considerably cheaper per foot. One of the big advantages of planting this bush as a hedge is that it can be trimmed at any time of the year and can be shaped to any shape desired. Where broad hedges are desired, two rows of bushes are usually set, these rows being planted one foot apart and the bushes being set one foot apart in each row. The bushes are not set opposite each other in the hedge, but are alternate so that the bushes come six inches apart in the hedge. Where a hedge of ordinary width is desired, the bushes are set ten inches apart in a single row. In addition to planting for hedging purposes the California privet makes a very desirable shrub when set as a single specimen.

Of late years, California privet has been the principal hedging plant. A hedge of this privet in front of the house is inexpensive and ornamental and is much cheaper than a fence. California privet is almost an evergreen, holding its foliage nearly all winter.

Hedges of cedar (*Arbor Vitae*) and Norway spruce are desirable where windbreaks are wanted.

The American Arbor Vitae is a favorite evergreen. Its growth is not so rampant as to be objectionable, and yet it soon assumes a condition of great beauty, being attractive from the moment it is planted. The foliage is feathery and spraylike, becoming more dense after each pruning with shears. This evergreen seems to adapt itself to all locations but does especially well where the soil is moist.

Beautifying the Home Surroundings is a Paying Proposition

Live-Forever Rose. A hedge row of Live-Forever roses is a beautiful sight in summer. Imagine a row of 500 feet in length, containing 500 bushes, set one foot apart three years ago and each bush showing an average of 1,000 buds and blossoms, and you can get some idea of one of our attractive hedge rows last summer. The bush is very hardy, standing our severe winters without any protection.



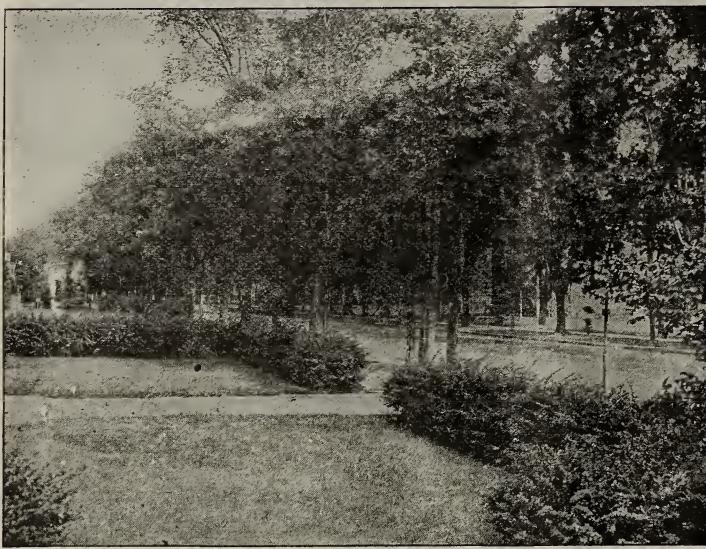
A Hedge of Live-Forever Roses

THE LIVE-FOREVER ROSE

We are proud of having called attention to this rose, which in some respects is one of the most remarkable. It grows so rapidly it may be trained as a climbing rose. For a rose hedge there is nothing superior. I know of no rose that gives such a mass of bloom as the Live-Forever. It is hardy, enduring the coldest winters. It is only of late years that I have heard of rose hedges. I can imagine nothing more beautiful than a hedge of Live-Forever roses. I have it growing in groups on my lawn. It is a conspicuous feature even when seen at a distance on my three-acre tract. We have at the farm hedge rows of Live-Forever a thousand feet long. They are a sight worth going a long distance to see.

All Prices Are Free on Board Cars at Rochester, N. Y.

For Prices on All Evergreens and Hedges See First Pages of Catalog



Dwarf Barberry as a Hedge Plant

Dwarf Barberry. (*B. Thunbergii*) Very attractive, neat and dense in growth yet graceful because of its drooping branches. It produces yellow flowers in the summer which are followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging throughout most of the winter. The leaves color to scarlet and gold. This is a very attractive shrub for planting as single specimens on or about a lawn, or for planting in the corners nearby the house or porch or along the base of the wall to take away the bleak, barren effect of the wall. Dwarf Barberry is also used extensively for planting on borders in connection with other shrubs, for owing to its dwarfish

habit, if planted in the front of other shrubs, it takes away any ragged effect, making only a mass of green visible to the eye. It is also used extensively for planting in the corners where sidewalks meet. For a hedge not over 2 or 3 feet high this makes a very desirable shrub. We recommend it highly.

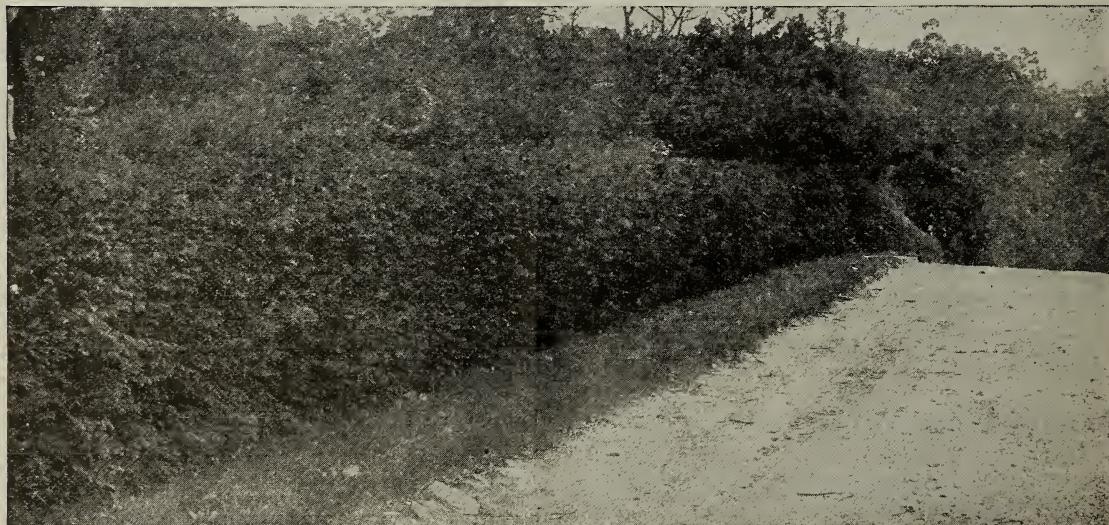
Dwarf Barberry Not Subject to Rust

It is only the common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), and its horticultural varieties such as the purple-leaved one that are affected by the stem rust, *Berberis Thunbergii* being immune.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received the California privet hedge and find it very satisfactory and growing fine. Thank you for the prompt shipment. IRVIN C. BEHN, Williamsport, Pa.

Why not add a *Spiraea Billardi* to your order? You will find it a great addition to your collection of flowering shrubs. The blossom is a beautiful red.

Norway Spruce is not excelled as an easily grown evergreen tree. Most people in planting evergreens want something that does not require much attention. The Norway spruce fills the bill in this respect and is an object of continuous delight. It varies in its color and appearance as the summer progresses, the new growth being of lighter hue, turning darker later in the season. Single specimens are attractive or groups. When covered with snow they are particularly admired. For hedging there are few trees superior to Norway spruce. It can be kept very low by continuous pruning, or if left unpruned it will make a windbreak which will almost throttle the hurricane.

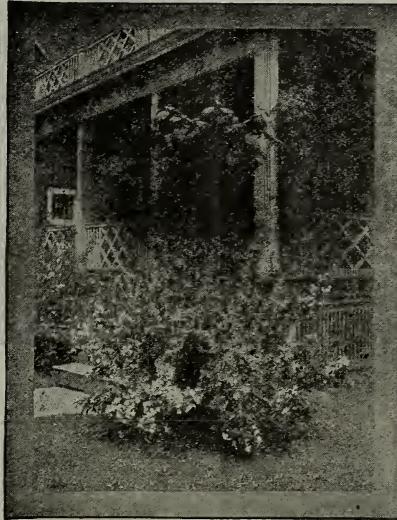


Hedge of Norway Spruce, Small Trees Were Planted 18 Inches Apart. Do Not Plant Large Evergreens

For Prices on All Evergreens and Hedges See First Pages of Catalog



Deutzia Crenata Rosea



Weigela



Syringa (Mock Orange)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The Deutzia has not had the attention it deserves. It is one of the best of the hardy every season beautiful flowering shrubs. Fine companion shrub for the Spiraea. Good in every way; a delight to all. Hardy, easy to cultivate and sure bloomers. We grow them in large lots and make a specialty of the described varieties.

Deutzia Crenata Rosea. This is a variety that has very full double flowers which are white tinged with rose. The flowers are produced in great profusion in racemes from 4 to 5 inches long.

Deutzia Candida. A valuable variety. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer.

The Weigela. The Weigela is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large, trumpet shaped and are borne in great profusion. We offer them in colors, red, pink and white. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath the abundance of flowers which cover the entire branches. Adapted to all soils.

Tree Cranberry. Hardy as a rock and most desirable, combining the ornamental with the useful. The blossoms are white, single and very showy and its beautiful fruit clings to the branches in winter.

Syringa. (Mock Orange.) Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower. This is one of the most attractive shrubs. Like the Spiraeas, Deutzias and other well known shrubs it needs no petting. It will grow anywhere.

Golden Leaved Syringa. This is a very pretty shrub, with golden-yellow foliage and white flowers. It keeps its color the entire season.

Japan Quince. (*Cydonia Japonica*.) The prevailing and most desirable color, we think, is the deep crimson. Blossoms in early spring. This shrub is a universal favorite.

A *Spiraea Callosa Rosea* will furnish you with bright colored flowers nearly all summer. Do not forget one when ordering.



Golden Bell. (*Forsythia Viridissima*.) This is the most beautiful of the very early spring blossoms. The flowers are bright yellow and especially attractive for decorating the home during the first spring days when flowers of all kinds are scarce. Golden Bell is a fine, hardy shrub and a great favorite for beautifying the home grounds. It is a native of China and Japan.



Spiraea Billardii

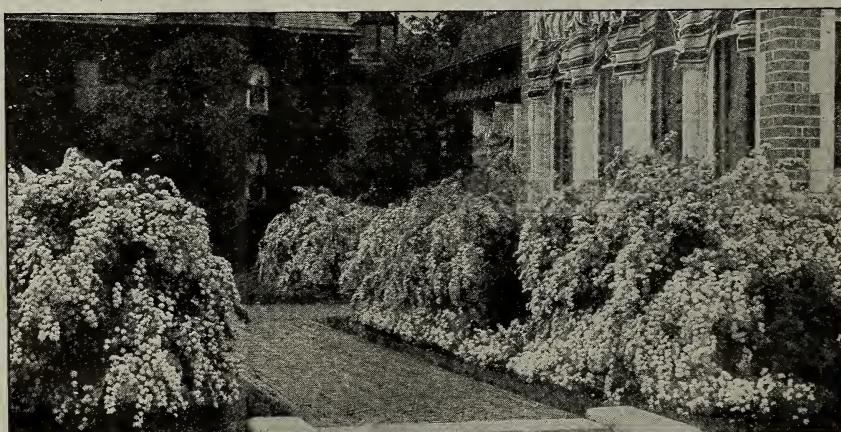
Spiræas are elegant shrubs of the easiest culture and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

**ALL PRICES ARE FREE ON BOARD CARS AT
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Spiraea Van Houttei.

This is a well known Spiraea. It is often called Bridal Wreath. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. It is of a drooping habit, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet when matured, producing a profusion of white flowers in June.

Do not forget to include a number of ornamentals for the home grounds in your order when making up your list for spring planting.



Spiraea Van Houttei

For Prices on All Ornamental Shrubs See First Pages of Catalog

SPIRAEA

Elegant low shrubs of easy culture, very hardy and indispensable in every shrubbery. Very satisfactory for single or clumping effect and **planted more largely than any other flowering shrub.** We make a specialty of the following varieties and grow them by the thousand:

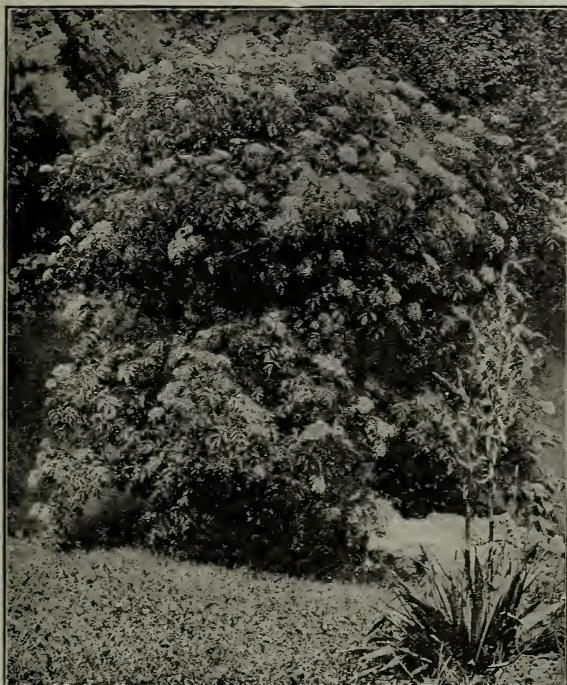
Spiraea Billardii. A great favorite and free bloomer. Produces beautiful red colored flowers nearly all summer long. Suitable for moist or dry locations. Should be in every collection of shrubbery. In a selection of three or four shrubs we would not think of omitting the Spiraea.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Dwarfish in growth. Bush 15 to 18 inches. Covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers.

Spiraea Callosa Rosea. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely; blooms nearly all summer.

We Make a Specialty of growing Spiraea, Weigela, Snowball, Syringa, Golden Bell, and other leading hardy shrubs. The plants we offer are large, ready for blooming the first season. We have thousands ready for digging. We will make special prices on large orders. If you want 50 to 100 shrubs, write for prices.

FLOWERING SHRUBS. Thousands are being planted now where less than hundreds were a few years ago. Not only are the majority of the hardy shrubs suitable as individual plants around the house, but they are especially desirable for assortment clumping. Select two dozen, made up of Spiraeas, Weigelas, Deutzias, Barberries, dwarf and purple-leaved; Golden Elder and others. Set them in a bed in one corner of the lawn, or any way not in straight rows, and you will have an attractive spot from April until snow flies.



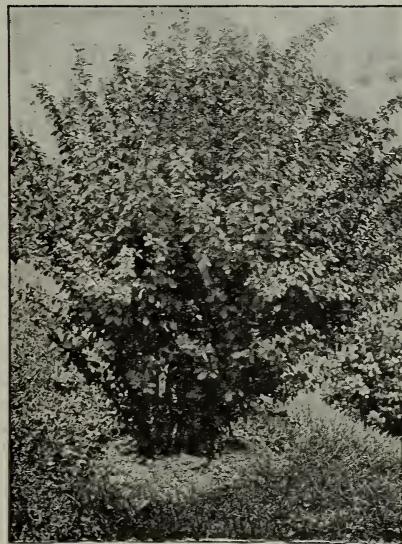
Golden Leaved Elder

Golden Leaved Elder. The best of all the colored shrubs. A plant of this bush in a bed, or a border, or on the lawn, is a conspicuous feature, the foliage being as yellow as gold. The white flowers in June and July are followed by black fruit in August and September. Prune the bushes hard in early spring and secure denser and brighter foliage. The lover of the beautiful in shrubbery will not overlook the Golden Leaved Elder in his spring or fall planting. No shrub will give greater character to a place. While the blossoms are possessed of great beauty, the bush is not dependent upon blossoms, since its foliage is its prime attraction. Imagine a bush growing in a bed with other shrubs, each leaf of which is almost as yellow as the yellowest rose, and you have the beautiful effect of this Golden Leaved Elder. It is easily transplanted and succeeds everywhere without petting and does not sucker like other elders.

Snowball. (Viburnum.) A well known favorite shrub, with globular clusters of white flowers the latter part of May. This good old early and sure flowering shrub is planted perhaps more extensively than any other. It is found in every collection in the gardens of the rich as well as the poor.

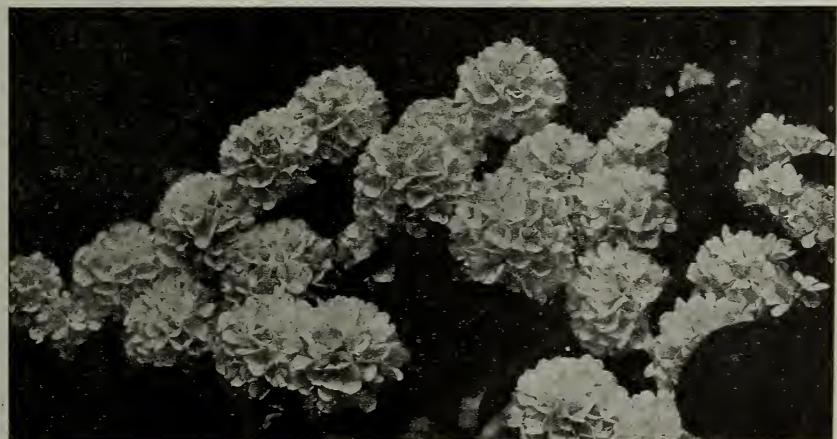
Dwarf Barberry. (*B. Thunbergii*.) This is the very best hedge shrub for a low hedge 2 to 3 ft. in height. The foliage is brilliant green in summer, taking on the most glowing colors from early autumn until December, and after the leaves fall the branches are covered with crimson berries which hang until March or April. It is also a desirable shrub to plant against the foundation of a house or in front of other taller growing shrubs to take away the bare effect of the stems of the tall shrubs at the bottom.

Why not include a Golden Bell with your spring order?
It will brighten a corner of your lawn during the first days of early spring.



Purple Leaved Barberry

Purple Leaved Barberry. A beautiful shrub with violet purple foliage; showy, small yellow flowers, and beautiful red berries in pendulous clusters.



A Branch of a Snowball Bush



A Hedge of Hardy Hydrangeas

Hardy Hydrangea. (Paniculata Grandiflora.)—We urge our friends to plant the hydrangea. There is nothing that will gratify you, who love beautiful objects, more. Plant it for the following reasons: It is hardy, enduring the severest winters out doors without protection. It is easily transplanted, not one in a thousand dying; **never fails to blossom the first year planted**; no matter how small the plant, it immediately buds out in great profusion of flowers, many of them as large as the head of a full grown child. It is thus attractive immediately after planting, gaining in beauty for ten or twenty years if properly pruned. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower, a single blossom remaining in beauty for a month. When the specimens first open they are a greenish white, later they turn to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink. The hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground, the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in tree form. To get the best results, make the soil rich, it will grow anywhere and on any soil. There is no plant on earth that I can recommend with greater confidence than the hydrangea.
—C. A. GREEN.

Purple Fringe or

Smoke Tree. Unlike any other flowering shrubs, blossoms resemble a cloud of smoke. Much admired and conspicuous in flower, and also pretty on account of its foliage in autumn.

Butterfly Bush. This name was given it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub, planted either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, making a handsome bush of about four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is often ten inches long. A single plant will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes the first season, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. It blossoms from early summer till frost.

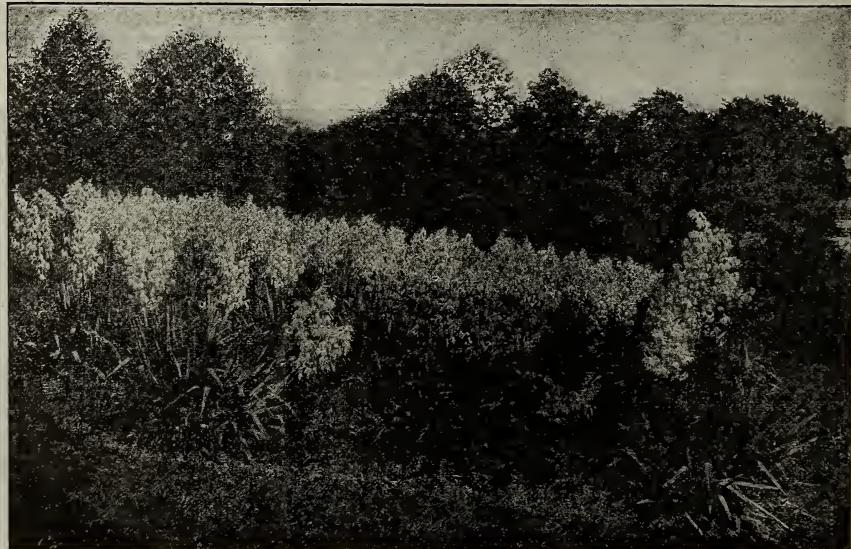
Hydrangea Arbor-escens.

Blooms very large size, resembling

snowball, but larger. Perfectly hardy. Blossoms from early June through August.

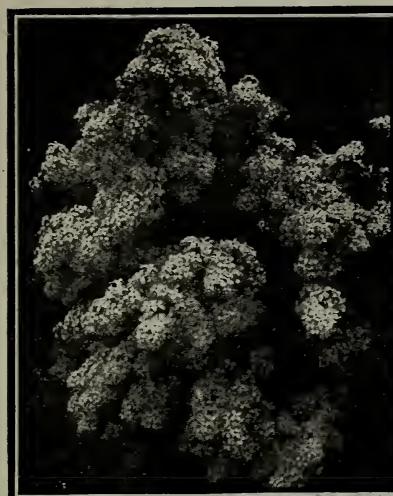
Yucca Filamentosa.

(Adams Needle or Spanish Bayonet.) A stately foliage and flowering plant equally imposing in solitary or group plantings, always conspicuous. The broad sword-like foliage is evergreen, while mid-summer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendant, creamy-white bells. No flowering plant more showy. It is a gorgeous grower and endures the most severe winters without protection. It blossoms year after year, for a lifetime, and its flowers look like white lily blossoms.



A Bed of Yucca. Foliage like Century Plant

For Prices on All Ornamental Shrubs See First Pages of Catalog



Lilac



Paeonies



Phlox (Everflowering Perennial)

Lilac—Vulgaris. (Common Purple Lilac.) The well known, old-fashioned variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple.

Lilac—Villosa. A most pleasing variety of lilac, differing in foliage and blossom from all other lilacs—a great favorite with us. Flowers abundant, large clusters, pink and latest to bloom of all lilacs.

Lilac—Alba. (Common White Lilac.) A very desirable contrast to the purple. Those who have one should have the other.

Lilac—Old Homestead. There are no flowering plants more highly prized than this beautiful pink lilac. The Old Homestead lilac is not claimed to be a new variety.

Lilacs—New French Varieties. We have a large assortment of both single and double flowering varieties in the following colors: violet, purple, white, red, blue, deep rose and blue carmine. When ordering state whether double or single varieties are wanted and what color. Owing to the fact that our supply of these new French varieties is very limited, we reserve the right, in case we are out of the color ordered, to substitute a color or shade that is similar to the one ordered.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon.) One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We have pink, white, red and purple. They are very hardy, easily cultivated, and will bloom until their growth is cut short by frost.

Green's Nursery Co.: Our bale of shrubs and trees sent by express today was received in fine condition. Our shrubs, grape vines, berry bushes and rose bushes we purchased of you the last two years have grown splendidly and were admired by all who saw them. The Butterfly bush was beautiful and also the Gladiolus—they were their own advertisement.—A. J. GRAEBER, Meriden, Conn., April 3, 1918.

Paeonies. These beautiful flowers rival the rose in beauty. They require no protection, come up every season, and can be left in the ground indefinitely.

With all deference to the claims for favorite garden plants and hardy perennials, there are few other flowers to compete in magnificence of bloom, size, color or fragrance with the paeony. If the rose is the queen of flowers, the paeony should be called the king.

The proper position for paeony plants is in borders among other perennials that flower earlier or later. The strong rich foliage of the paeony makes effective contrasts. We prefer planting in borders rather than in round beds in lawns. Do not forget that paeonies do well in shady places as well as in the more open spaces.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. Our C. A. Green has a choice collection of paeonies, a great mixture of colors, all beautiful beyond our ability to express. He has searched far and wide for rare varieties and those possessing the greatest beauty of bloom and vigor of growth. In it are the various colors from white to different shades of pink, purple, crimson and salmon color. We have been propagating from the plants growing on Mr. Green's private grounds and have a good supply of these rare varieties. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety by the roots, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we recommend to you Green's pink, white and red varieties described on this page.

Green's Pink Paeonies. In addition to our mixed colors we have a large collection of beautiful pink paeonies. These paeonies are not surpassed in size or brilliancy of color.

Green's Red Paeonies. A beautiful shade of red paeony, very desirable for planting with the white varieties, and indispensable in any collection.

Green's White Paeonies. These white paeonies are unsurpassed for beauty, size of blossom and vigor.

Green's Two-Color Paeonies.



Dorothy Perkins. (Climber.) A most valuable Pink Rambler Rose. Flowers are very double, of large size, usually two inches across and borne in loose clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; the buds are remarkably handsome.

Paul Neyron. Flower of immense size, one of the largest grown and one of the finest; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, produced in great abundance early in the season.

Mrs. John Laing. (Pink.)

Frau Karl Druschki. (Snow Queen.) The finest white rose. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud and in the pure white of the full opened bloom.

General Jacqueminot. Deep, brilliant shaded crimson, with large petals, globular with high center.

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful pink, suffused with carmine.

Live-Forever Rose. A brilliant, hardy rose. If you have tried growing roses and failed, try once more, for we have discovered a rose which lives long and is proof against insects and diseases.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red.

Moss Roses. Old favorites. Especially pretty when in bud. We offer these in white, pink and red.

ROSE BUSHES

TWO YEARS OLD

Crimson Rambler. A climbing rose of unusual attractions. Very hardy. Vigorous in growth, having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. Produces a profusion of blossoms, having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is especially adapted for covering trellises. Its cluster form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which make this rose an assured favorite.

Yellow Rambler. Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; a clear decided yellow.

White Rambler. Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

Blue Rambler. (Veilchenblau). This is a new rambler rose, producing flowers of a pale violet blue color. It is very hardy and distinctively a novelty.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Can be planted outdoors or put in pots indoors. A dwarf (bush) form of Crimson Rambler, and furthermore, everblooming. Has the same bright crimson color as the climbing Crimson Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size.



An Arbor of Climbing and Rambler Roses

For Prices on All Roses See First Pages of Catalog

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS AND BULBS



A Bunch of Gladiolus Blossoms

Gladiolus. This is one of the best bulbs for summer flowering. Its cultivation is very simple, as it will thrive in ordinary garden soil. They make a splendid effect when planted among roses, peonies and shrubbery. **No flower that I think of is so suitable for decorative purposes.** A spike cut when the first flower opens will bloom in water just as well as on the plant, and a great deal better in a dry time. It takes from ten days to two weeks for a spike to bloom to the top. Few things are more salable than flowers. The sight of them creates a demand. They are needed for so many purposes now, and so many more would be used if they could be had, that thousands of women might earn money by growing them for sale, especially if they live near a town or on a well-traveled road. Not only this, but as soon as one commences to raise flowers he has a market for plants and bulbs that he never dreamed of.

Gladioli are of the simplest culture. Plant at any time from April to July in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Set in rows three inches apart, or in masses six inches apart each way. Plant in full sun if possible, and stir the soil frequently to attract and retain the moisture. They bloom from July to October. After fall frosts, lift the bulbs and after removing the tops let them dry for two or three weeks in any airy position under cover. Then, after removing the roots, store them in a cellar, or any cool, dry place away from frost, for planting again the following spring. By observing these directions one lot of bulbs will last a lifetime. New bulbets will also form and can be taken off the old bulbs and planted carefully and in their turn will make nice bulbs that will blossom.

BEAUTIFYING HOME—The home grounds can be beautified without much expense or labor. Some skill is demanded in knowing where to plant shrubs and trees, where to have an open expanse of lawn, which is desirable and necessary, and where the driveway and walks can be best introduced.

For Prices on All Hardy Perennial Plants and Bulbs See First Pages of Catalog

Perennial Phlox. They succeed in almost any position and flower from early July to late autumn. In order to continue their flowering until late autumn it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. For early flowers some plants can be left unpinched.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. C. A. Green, president of Green's Nursery Company, has for many years been collecting the most beautiful varieties of phlox. This collection consists of practically all known colors, shades and combinations of colors. These are planted in Mr. Green's garden, and from a distance this mass of bloom resembles massed flowers of the rhododendron. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety from the plant, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we refer you to Green's red, white and pink varieties described on this page.

Green's Red Phlox. A very beautiful shade of dark red, making a fine combination with the white.

Green's White Phlox. These beautiful white phlox are unsurpassed in beauty. The plumes or masses of white blossoms are from 6 to 12 inches long on each branch, and there are from 5 to 10 branches on each plant.

Green's Pink Phlox. These are of a beautiful shade of brilliant pink. No garden is complete without them.

Mr. Charles A. Green: I received the gladiolus all right and thank you very much. I hope they will be as pretty as the ones you sent before. All the plants and rose bushes you sent last fall are doing well. Mrs. M. B. FRANCIS, West Nutley, N. J.

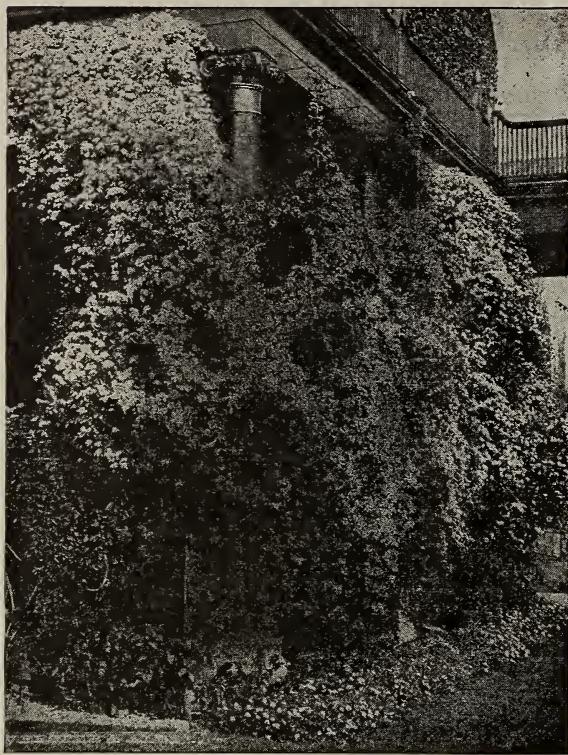
Golden Glow. This is a beautiful yellow blooming perennial plant, and like phlox, it stands out of doors all winter. The foliage, which dies back every fall, springs up vigorously in the spring and grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet. If you do not wish the plants to grow so high, nip them off when they are a foot or two high.

Dahlias. By all means plant some dahlias. An old-fashioned flower producing a very desirable effect when planted with roses, bulbs or shrubs. We have a good assortment of colors.

Ostrich Plume. The New Ornamental Grass (Eulalia). Is nearly as beautiful as ostrich plume feathers, when in blossom. Plumes will keep for months or years, drying like feathers. Valuable as a decoration for mantelpiece, sideboard or piano.

Get the Best—They Cost Less. Start Right, Buy of Green, the Grower.

Anchusa. (The Heavenly-Blue Flower.) This is one of the very choicest hardy border plants. It is very hardy, growing from 4 to 6 feet with good culture. It is fully covered with pure blue flowers an inch in diameter, which are of a surpassing beauty and loveliness. It flowers in May, lasting about two months in bloom.



Clematis Paniculata in Blossom

Clematis Paniculata. This beautiful clematis fills a long felt want for a rapid growing, hardy, easy-to-transplant flowering vine. Its beauty is indescribable. It commences to grow very early in the spring and blooms profusely in the late fall. If you can plant only one vine, plant the Clematis Paniculata. A remarkably beautiful climbing plant. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters; will last several days as cut flowers, retaining their freshness and fragrance. Plant is a strong, quick grower, has broad, healthy foliage, seldom attacked by insects. Chas. A. Green's choice for an easily transplanted, sure blooming plant. Plants set in April or May bloom the next fall.

Home Grounds, Whether in the Country or City, are Incomplete Without Vines.

Jackmanni Clematis. Flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. An abundant bloomer.

A Syringa should also be included in your shrub order for spring planting. It has a white, highly perfumed flower and is a delightful substitute for the orange blossom.

Green's Nursery Co.:—The trees and vines reached here in good condition and are all in the ground growing and look fine. Will send you another order this fall or next spring.—FRED F. CRANDELL, Owosso, Mich., May 20, 1918.

FLOWERING VINES

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) This is one of the most beautiful ivies and the latest acquisition. It is a rapid grower and clings tenaciously to brick or stone walls, requiring no artificial fastening or training. A single vine may in time cover the entire side of a house or church. It is hardy and thrives almost everywhere.

Virginia Creeper. (American Ivy.) The good, hardy, native American Ivy. Fine for trellises where a rapid growing vine is needed.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being hardy and of strong growth. The flowers are fragrant, of a pure white changing to yellow, resembling a Cape Jasmine in odor, and produced in profusion from May to December.

Trumpet Vine. A grand old favorite, hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet blossoms in August. Fine for covering old tree stumps and verandas, or for growing as single specimens. It is very hardy and will thrive everywhere.

Chinese Purple Wistaria. Similar to Chinese Blue. Flowers a beautiful purple.

Chinese Blue Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May, June and in autumn.



Chinese Wistaria

For Prices on All Flowering Vines See First Pages of Catalog



TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL OR PARCEL POST

(Postage Paid by Green)

For forty years we have been sending trees, plants and vines into every state and territory. We have thousands of letters testifying to the fact that this feature of our business has been a great success.

In the Pacific Coast States and in every distant state where trees can be grown will be found orchards and gardens planted with plants and trees from our nurseries that were received by mail.

A Satisfactory Feature of the trees and plants by mail is that the order can be filled with safety at any time during winter or spring. **No Matter How Distant** your home may be from Rochester, we can serve you well.

We Make a Specialty in the parcel post department of mailing currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus, strawberry plants and grape vines.



We also fill orders for many of the leading and best apples, standard pears, dwarf pears, peaches, cherries, plums, and many other items. Appended is a list of the leading fruits, etc., and the varieties which can be sent by parcel post. Don't order varieties not named in this list. (For prices of all items see first pages of catalog.)



Green's Nursery Co.: Blackberry plants came by parcel post O. K. Thanks. B. D. NEWELL, West Bowdoin, Maine.

STANDARD APPLE TREES:
American Blush, Baldwin, Green's Improved Baldwin, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.



STANDARD PEAR TREES: Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Gans Early, Kieffer, Lawrence, Seckel, Worden Seckel.

Green's Nursery Co.:—I received by parcel post my nursery order yesterday. It was in every way satisfactory, having excellent roots, just as fresh as when taken from the soil. I have it all set out. The strawberry plants are very nice. For all your favors I thank you, being always glad to recommend Green's Nursery Co.—GEO. E. D. WILKINS, Marlboro, Mass.

Green's Nursery Co.:—I received my order this spring O. K. and did not lose a single plant or tree and they are at the present doing fine. MARVIN GILLESPIE, Christiana, Pa., August 19, 1918.

DWARF PEAR TREES as follows: Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Gans Early, Lawrence, Seckel, Wilder Early.

CHERRY TREES: Early Richmond, Montmorency and Green's Black Tartarian.



PLUM TREES: Bradshaw, York State Prune, Grand Duke, Lombard and Yellow Egg.

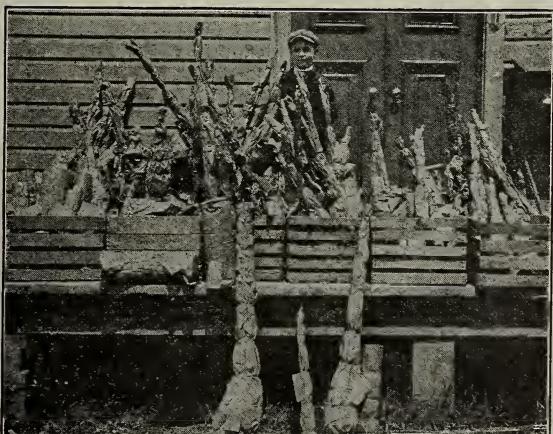
PEACH TREES: Crawford's Late, Elberta, Hale.

CORSICAN STRAWBERRY PLANTS and all varieties of Gooseberries, Currants, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, as offered in body of this catalog. Also Rhubarb, Sage, English Walnut and small hardy Pecan Trees, White Flowering Horse Chestnut, Flowering Vines, Gladiolus Bulbs, Perennial Phlox, Dahlias, Ostrich Plume and Golden Glow.

ROSES: Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins (Pink Rambler), White Rambler, Madam Plantier, Ulrich Brunner, Live Forever and Crimson Baby Rambler. These are strong, nursery grown, two-year plants.

WE DO NOT OFFER Flowering Shrubs or Evergreens to be sent by parcel post, but have many thousands, large size, suitable for express and freight orders.

We Will Accept Orders to Go by Parcel Post of 50 cents and up, but cannot fill orders to go by express or freight of less amount than \$1.00.



Trees, Plants, etc., packed ready to send by Parcel Post

Service Department, Green's Nursery Co.

Implements and Supplies for Planting, Growing and Marketing Fruit

Prices on the following pages cancel all previous prices and are subject to advance. Order early.

RELIABLE SPRAY SOLUTIONS READY TO USE

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Price of one gallon in condensed form making 50 gallons of spray by adding 49 gallons of water, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$7.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Use one to three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux Mixture diluted. Price, 1 lb., 50c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

BORDEAUX LEAD ARSENATE MIXTURE—This is a fungicide and insecticide combined. Use one gallon of Bordeaux Lead Arsenate to 49 gallons of water. Price per gallon can, \$2.50; 5 gallons, \$10.00.

LIME-SULPHUR—Much used for San Jose scale and other scale insects. Price, one gallon, making from eleven to forty-five gallons of spray, dilute as per directions on package, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$5.50.

The Favorite Cog Gear Spraying Outfit

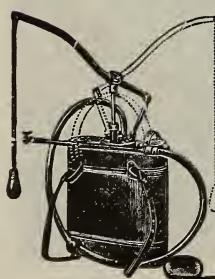


Special Features: Cog gear movement, increased leverage adapted for spraying under heavy pressure, mounted complete, occupying smallest possible space. The working parts of the pump that come in contact with the solution are all made of brass, thus making it almost indestructible. Capacity sufficient for 8 nozzles, well adapted for spraying potatoes, trees, etc.

Price, as illustrated, including pump complete, 50-gallon barrel mounted on skids, pressure gauge, 15-ft. hose, nozzle, 8-ft. extension pipe with lever shut-off and mechanical agitator.....\$40.00

Price, as illustrated, same as above, with two 15-ft. lengths of hose, two nozzles, two 8-ft. extension pipes with lever shut-off and mechanical agitator.....\$45.00

Knapsack Sprayer for Small Fruit Trees, Berries, Potatoes and Garden



A convenient outfit with which to spray from four to six acres of small fruit or potatoes in a day. The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer. The pump has a large air chamber, ball valves, solid plunger and agitator, and is also fitted with handle, so the operator can use it the same as our tank with bucket pump.

Price, No. 330 Knapsack Spray Pump, with 5 feet of one-half inch hose, pipe extension and nozzle.....\$10.00

Price, No. 331, with solid copper tank with same attachments as above.....\$16.00

SCALECIDE—A guaranteed remedy for San Jose scale, Apple Leaf roller, Psyela: is a petroleum oil that mixes at once with cold water and stays mixed. Add one gallon Scalecide to each fifteen or twenty gallons of water. Price, 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$5.50.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—A spray much used for aphid and other sap-sucking insects, on trees, roses, house plants, and small fruits. Price, 8 oz. cake, making 5 gallons of solution, 35 cents, postpaid; 10 lbs. cake, \$3.50, not prepaid.

BOROWAX—A preventive for all borers, when properly applied, to Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear and Quince trees. This is not a cure but a preventive. May and June are the best months to apply. Price, 1 quart, 50 cents; half gallon, 75 cents; 1 gallon, \$1.25.

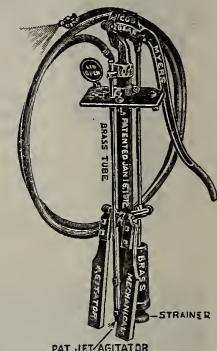
Green's Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump No. 18, for Small Orchard

Best Pump on Earth for the Money

It has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. Will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipe are all brass. The air chamber is 32 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. The Mechanical Agitator stirs the solution from the bottom, making it impossible for this pump to clog under any circumstances.

The new base is made so that the pump can be used on any barrel, regardless of height.

Price, as illustrated, including mechanical agitator, 15-ft. hose and nozzle, ready for use.....\$14.00



The O. K. Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump

It is built to withstand the destructive acids, lime and other spray materials which cause the ordinary sprayers to fail in the fight. It has a patent brass cylinder plunger and ball valves, making it almost indestructible. The handle is wrought steel with cog gear, to enable the operator to maintain a pressure of 200 lbs. or more, if necessary, with very little effort. The O. K. Spray Pump is one of the most formidable weapons in the warfare against all insects and pests of every kind.



Price, Pump only, without barrel or hose.....\$18.00

Price, as illustrated, without barrel, including two 15-ft. lengths of hose, nozzles, complete.....\$27.50

The Handy Portable Sprayer

Is made for general use as a handy outfit about the garden, poultry house, and small orchard. Tank made of heavy galvanized iron reinforced at top and bottom by steel bands, capacity 12½ gals. Wheel and handles are made of wrought steel.



Pump is practically same as No. 18, described above, and is attached to tank by a clamp and held in place by thumb screw.

Price, complete including mechanical agitator, 15 ft. hose and nozzle, 2-4 ft. extension pipes \$25.00

Bucket or Barrel Spray Pump

Two Pumps in One—It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined. Has one-half more air chamber than any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. When used as a barrel pump, detach the footrest and attach pump to top of barrel. Remove cap to nozzle and use for washing buggies, windows, etc. No. 24, complete, with Agitator, 5-ft. of hose and nozzle, ready to use. \$7.00

Price, with 4-ft. Extension pipe for higher trees. \$7.75



Extension Pipes

Can be used with any sprayer listed.

Price, 8-ft. Iron Extension pipe. \$1.00

Price, 4-ft. Iron Extension pipe.75

HANDY TOOLS FOR HOME OR FRUIT FARM

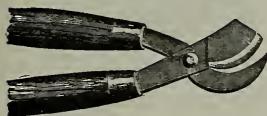


Dagger Point
Pruning Saw

Is a general purpose saw, which can be used for pruning and farm work. The blade is 20 in. in length and is made of the best steel.

Price. \$2.00 each

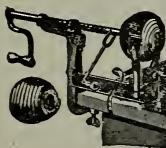
Rockdale Pruning and Snagging Shears



One of the most practical pruners on the market today. Well made and guaranteed against flaws in fair usage.

Price, No. 35, length 26 inches, not postpaid. \$1.50

Green's Apple Parer



No. 1, for Home Use—Pares, cores and slices the fruit. There is nothing about it to break or get out of order, while the wear is so slight as to make it almost everlasting. Can be used to pare without coring or slicing.

Price, No. 1, postpaid. \$1.50

Wood Veneer Tree Protectors

Insure your orchard against the ravages of rabbits, mice and sun scald, by using these protectors. Size about 9½ x 18 inches. Soak the protectors in water before using to prevent their cracking.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 500; \$15.00 per 1,000.

The Service Department was established by C. A. Green for the convenience of patrons who are unable to buy in their local stores, sprayers, spray materials, pruning tools, and other things needed in planting, pruning, cultivating, spraying, picking and marketing fruit. We have made careful selection of some of the most practical implements along these lines which are known to be desirable and effective in doing the work for which they are intended. The prices are in many instances lower than the regular prices out of the stores where they are sometimes sold. We are glad to recommend this Department for your convenience and would suggest that you order early to avoid possible delays in transportation. Our terms are cash with order, as the prices are based on that method of selling, which is decidedly best for all concerned. Prices are also f. o. b. Rochester, or when shipped direct from the factory, f. o. b. factory.

The Levin Tree and Grape Pruner

One of the strongest and easiest cutting pruning shears made.

Price, postpaid. \$1.25



Green's Grafting Tool

A complete tool for grafting, made in one piece of forged steel.

Price, postpaid. \$1.15



Green's Grafting Wax

Price, half-pound package, postpaid. \$.50

Price, pound package, postpaid.75

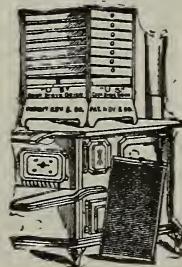
The Home Evaporator

For drying all kinds of fruits, vegetables, etc.; can be used on any stove. No extra fire needed. It has been thoroughly tested and proved to be the best for the price. Don't let your fruit go to waste. Order one of these driers at once.

Price. \$6.50

Price, with apple parer No. 1. 7.50

Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, etc.



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Green's Nursery Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

Place.....

Date.....

Enclosed find \$....., for which please send me the nursery stock listed hereon and on back of this sheet. This order is subject to the terms of your guarantee appearing hereon which are hereby referred to and made a part of the contract arising upon your acceptance hereof.

Green's Nursery Company's warranty is as follows: All nursery stock sold by said Company is warranted to be in good condition when shipped, and true to name. If the stock proves not to have been in good condition at time of shipment, or to be untrue to name under which it was sold, said Company agrees, upon proper proof of such facts, to replace the same or refund the purchase price. Except for such agreed liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by said Company, said Company gives no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter, and in case of error in variety the purchase price shall be the measure of damages.

The laws of New York provide that: "In any action to recover damages suffered by a purchaser by reason of any fruit tree or trees not being of the name or variety under which they were tagged and sold, the seller shall have the burden of proof in establishing that any contract or any provision of any such contract exempting the seller from liability or limiting his liability was agreed to by the purchaser."

Buyer's Signature _____ *P. O. Order, \$* _____

Post-Office _____ *Draft*, - \$ _____

St. Address, R. F. D. or Box No. _____ *Cash, - - \$ _____*

County _____ *Total, \$* _____

State _____

Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post-Office Address.

By Express to _____ *By Freight to _____*

2010-2011: The first year of the new program, which included a new curriculum and a new teaching staff.

QUANTITY NAMES OF VARIETIES CLASS State whether Apple, Cherry, Pear, Peach, etc. SIZE OR AGE PRICE

Owing to high cost of packing material and labor, we cannot fill orders for freight or express shipment amounting to less than \$1.00.

IF NOT ENOUGH ROOM HERE TO COMPLETE YOUR ORDER, USE OTHER SIDE OF SHEET

Green's Special Collections for Spring 1919

For the benefit of those who are not as familiar with the different varieties as I am, I have made up the following SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, or combinations of varieties, to aid my patrons in making their selections. I have known all these varieties for a great many years and have made up the special collections so as to include only the best varieties of each class. These trees offered are selected first class trees of the grade specified. All you have to do to order one or more of these collections is to cut out the offer and mail it (with your address and remittance) to Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Apple Collection No. 1

10 Splendid 4½ to 6 ft., XX Grade, Apple Trees for \$4.00

1 McIntosh Red 1 Jonathan
2 R. I. Greening 2 Green's Improved Baldwin
2 Banana (Winter) 1 Blenheim Pippin
1 C. A. Green's Selection

All for \$4.00 (Price elsewhere \$4.50)

Green's Apple Collection No. 2

15 Superior 4 to 4½ ft., X Grade, Apple Trees for \$5.00

2 McIntosh Red 1 Yellow Transparent
2 Duchess of Oldenburg 2 C. A. Green's Selection
1 American Blush 1 Jonathan
4 Green's Improved Baldwin 2 R. I. Greening

All for \$5.00 (Price elsewhere \$6.00)

Green's Standard Pear Collection No. 3

10 Splendid 4½ to 6 ft., XX Grade, Standard Pear Trees for \$3.50

1 Duchess 1 Seckel
5 Bartlett 1 Clapp's Favorite
2 C. A. Green's Selection

All for \$3.50 (Price elsewhere \$4.00)

Green's Standard Pear Collection No. 4

15 Splendid 4 to 5 ft., X Grade, Standard Pear Trees for \$4.75

2 Anjou 2 Seckel
3 Clapp's Favorite 6 Bartlett
2 C. A. Green's Selection

All for \$4.75 (Price elsewhere \$5.25)

Green's Dwarf Pear Collection No. 5

10 Superior Large Size, XXX Grade, Dwarf Pear Trees for \$4.00

5 Duchess 1 Vermont Beauty
1 Anjou 1 Clapp's Favorite
2 C. A. Green's Selection

All for \$4.00 (Price elsewhere \$5.00)

Green's Peach Collection No. 6

10 Splendid Smaller Size, Branched, Well Rooted, X Grade, Peach Trees for \$2.00

4 Elberta 2 Crawford's Early
1 Hale 1 Crawford's Late
2 C. A. Green's Selection

All for \$2.00 (Price elsewhere \$3.10)

Green's Garden Collection No. 7

10 Splendid Trees for \$3.00

	Size	Grade
1 Elberta Peach Tree,	Medium	XX
2 Duchess Dwarf Pear Trees,	Large	XXX
2 Bartlett Standard Pear Trees,	Smaller	X
1 Banana (Winter) Apple Tree,	Medium	XX
1 Green's Improved Baldwin Apple Tree,	Medium	XX
1 Plum Tree, C. A. Green's Selection	Small	X
1 Hazelnut (English Filbert)		
1 Catalpa Ornamental Tree		

All for \$3.00 (Price elsewhere \$3.85)

Green's Victory Shrub Collection No. 8 Special for Spring 1919

12 Large Flowering and Foliage Shrubs, All Ready for Immediate Effects

All for \$2.25

2 Spiraea Billardi	2 Golden Leaved Elder
2 Yucca	1 Golden Bell
1 Deutzia	1 Spiraea Callosa Rosea
1 Syringa (Mock Orange)	1 Tree Cranberry
2 C. A. Green's Choice	

Agent's price for this Collection would be about \$5.00. Our price is less than half, \$2.25.

This collection of shrubs would wonderfully brighten up the home grounds. The list comprises early to late flowering plants in colors, white, yellow, pink and red. All are hardy, needing no winter protection. All are nursery grown, transplanted specimens that should bloom the first season planted.

NONE OF THESE COLLECTIONS CAN BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

ORDER THE COLLECTIONS ON THIS PAGE. WE CANNOT FURNISH COLLECTIONS OFFERED IN FORMER CATALOGS.

(See Other Side)



Dear Friend:--The most profitable planting is that in the kitchen garden for the home supply of fresh picked fruit. The value of the home fruit garden cannot be estimated. It is beyond all accounting for it adds to the pleasure of living and to the health of the family and to the welfare of the nation.

Next in order is the two or three acre farm orchard. Nothing adds to the revenue of the farmer more often and more largely than this farm orchard, which any farmer can have and every farmer should have.

I call attention to a small apple orchard at Green's Fruit Farm. Roughly speaking there are not over two acres in this orchard and yet this year we sold nearly \$1000 worth of apples.

Then come the profitable small fruits such as the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry and grape. These all come into bearing quickly after planting.

How easy it is for even a villager with a small lot around his house to have a bed of strawberries or other small fruits. The children could pick the berries and market them among the neighbors.

Look through this catalog. Make your selections and write them on order sheet in back of catalog and send order now.

Get your neighbor or friend to join you in ordering trees, etc. "The early bird"--you know the rest. Do it now.

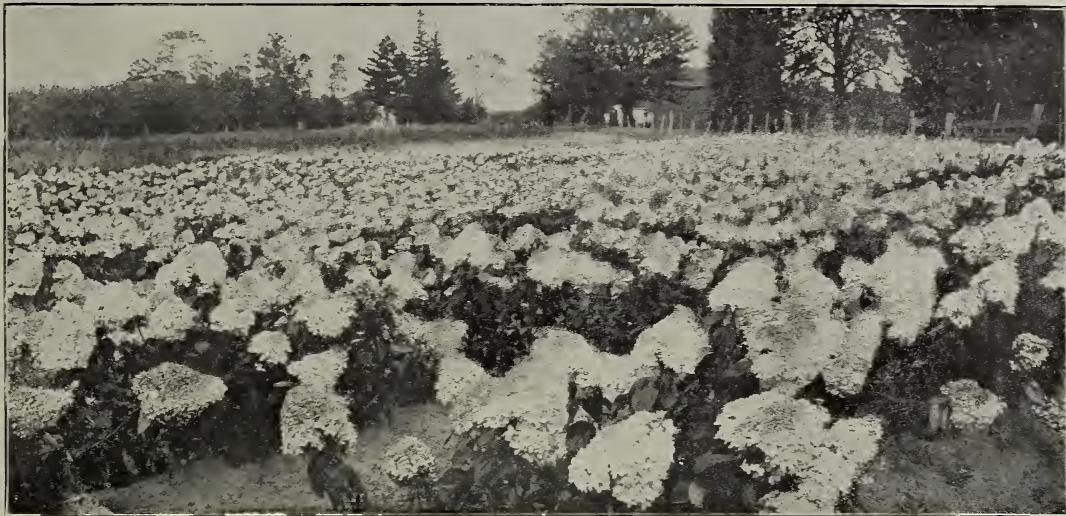
Cordially yours,

Chas. A. Green.

President.

P. S.--To insure best choice and delivery in good planting season your order should be received by March 15th. (See circular enclosed about New Red Grape Vine Gift Premium for early orders.)

See bargain offers on other side this sheet.



A corner of a field of hardy hydrangea at the propagating farm of Green's Nursery Co. This is one of the most popular flowering shrubs. It remains in blossom about two months. Its beauty and abundance of bloom are not surpassed by any flowering shrub. It thrives almost everywhere even with neglect. It may be planted as single plants or grouped in beds or planted of the borders of driveways. Its branches (new wood) should be cut back severely each autumn or spring.

Green's Nursery Co.: My nursery stock shipped by you came to hand yesterday. I hasten to notify you that I was delighted upon opening the bundle. Everything was in perfect condition. The stock in every particular I consider as extra fine. HENRY SORLLNER, Pottsville, Pa., April 26, 1918.



Were you ever in a nursery? Many people have never seen a nursery. Here I introduce a scene from Green's Nursery, twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y. This represents the growth of two years on apple trees from the bud or graft. Is it not remarkable that such a marvelous growth can be secured in two years? Notice how straight the trunks of the trees are. Some varieties of apple or pear will not grow straight. Varieties differ in appearance as you will notice by the two center rows which are vastly different in appearance of foliage from the other varieties. As far as the eye can see, you can detect this one variety as compared with others nearby. In this way the nurseryman could in a minute pick out a tree in the Baldwin row that should not be there. If you could see with your own eyes, our rows of different varieties of trees, you would have more confidence in their being true to name.

GREEN'S
NURSERY
COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



No. 1. NORTHERN SPY, NOTED FOR QUALITY AND BEAUTY.

No. 2. KING, WINTER APPLE, FRUITS EARLY.

No. 3. GREEN'S BALDWIN, SUPERIOR RED WINTER.

No. 4. BANANA, HIGH QUALITY, LONG-KEEPING, DELICIOUS.

No. 5. DELICIOUS APPLE. SEASON, WINTER. QUALITY, SUPERIOR.

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